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ABSTRACT

The estimates in this report are the product of research conducted over the past decade. They represent an extension of the Administrative Records method, the newest of the estimating techniques used at the U.S. Census Bureau for producing population estimates. Two chapters are devoted to a detailed discussion of the methodology used to derive the estimates that are presented in the remaining chapters. One chapter is devoted to trends in the Black population, one to trends in the "other races" population, and one to trends in the Hispanic population, all for the period 1980 to 1985. Fifty-one tables provide detailed statistical information. Highlights of the report include the following: The Black population in the United States experienced an 8.3 percent growth rate between 1980 and 1985. The "other races" population increased 36.1 percent in that time span, due largely to international immigration. The Hispanic population increased by 22.9 percent over the same period. The South continues to have both the greatest number of Blacks and the greatest proportion of total population that is Black. The "other races" population constitutes a much greater share of the total population in the West than in other parts of the country. California and Texas contain almost 55 percent of the Hispanics in the country. More than 10 percent of the nation's Black population lives in the New York City metropolitan area. By 1985, greater Los Angeles had become the first U.S. metropolitan area to have an "other races" population in excess of one million. Over one-half of the Hispanic population in 1985 lived in seven metropolitan areas, with Los Angeles having by far the largest concentration. This document presents primary data for use by teachers in developing lesson plans or by students working on individual or group projects. (JB)

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CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS
Series P-25, No. 1040-RD-1

Population Estimates by Race and Hispanic Origin for States, Metropolitan Areas, and Selected Counties: 1980 to 1985

by David L. Word

SO 020 406

U.S. Department of Commerce
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Issued May 1989

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Contents

Page

Chapter 1. Introduction 1
  Foreword 1
  Background 1
  Format and Focus 2

Chapter 2. General Methodology 3
  Standard Administrative Records An Overview 3
    Population Aged 65 and Over 3
    Population Under 65 Years of Age 4
      Births 4
      Deaths 4
      Internal Migration 4
      International Migration 5
      Group Quarters Population 5
  Extended Administrative Records (EAR)— Methodology 5
    Overview 5
      Demographic Detail 5
      Geographic Detail 6
      Aggregation of Estimates and Population Controls 6
      Components of Population Change 6
    Population Aged 65 and Over 7
    Population Under 65 Years of Age 7
      Births 7
      Deaths 7
      International Migration 7
      Group Quarters Population 7
      Cohort Effect 7
      Internal Migration 8
    Initial Population Values 10
  Comparison of EAR Estimates with Standard Administrative Records Estimates 10
  Accuracy of EAR Estimates 12
    1980 EAR Estimates for Blacks 12
    Sampling Error 13

Chapter 3. Detailed Methodology— Internal Migration 15
  Overview 15
    Use of Social Security Numbers 15
  Defining Race and Hispanic Groups on Tax Returns 16
    Race Data from the SSN 16
    Assigning Race Categories for the Hispanic Population 16
    Assigning Race Categories for "Unknown" Race Responses 17
    Defining the Hispanic Population 18
  Demographic Characteristics of Dependents 19

Chapter 3. (continued)

Page

- Converting Matched Tax Returns to Migration Data 20
  - Coverage, Match Rate, and Efficiency 20
    - Relationship to Estimating Internal Migration 20
    - An Application—National Data 20
    - Population Aged 65 and Over 21
  - Calculating Gross Migration from Matched Tax Returns 22
    - Gross Out-Migration 22
    - Gross In-Migration 23
    - State Estimates of Migration 23
- Comparison of EAR and the Standard Administrative Records Method: An Example 23

Chapter 4. Trends in the Black Population: 1980 to 1985 27
- National 27
- Regions and States 27
- Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Differences 28
- Individual Metropolitan Areas 28
- Counties 28

Chapter 5. Trends in the Other Races Population: 1980 to 1985 49
- National 49
- Regions and States 49
- Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Differences 50
- Individual Metropolitan Areas 50
- Counties 51

Chapter 6. Trends in the Hispanic Population: 1980 to 1985 65
- National 65
- Regions and States 65
- Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Differences 66
- Individual Metropolitan Areas 66
- Counties 67

TEXT TABLES

A. Comparison of Same and Mixed Race/Origin Marriages in the United States: 1987 . 8

B. Modified 1980 Census Figures for Black, Other Races, and Hispanic Populations for Regions and Selected States 9

C. EAR and Published Census Bureau Population Estimates for States: July 1, 1985 ... 11

D. EAR and Published Census Bureau Population Estimates for Metropolitan Areas of 1,000,000 or More: July 1, 1985 11

E. Average Absolute Percent Error for 1980 Estimates of Total and Black Populations (by Size) of States, by Alternative Estimation Methods 12

F. Average Absolute Percent Error for 1980 Estimates of the Black Population of Metropolitan Areas and the Total Population of Counties, by Size and Estimation Method 13

G. Estimates of Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) for the Black Population in 1980 and 1985, by Size in 1980 14

H. Percent Distribution of Spanish Origin or Surname Males: March 1976 Current Population Survey 18

TEXT TABLES (Continued)

Page

I. Percentage Distribution of One-Exemption Tax Returns by Age and Income Category: 1980 Federal Tax Returns for White Males 19
J. Coverage, Match Rate, and Efficiency by Age and Sex for the Total and Black Populations: 1984-85 21
K. Coverage Rates for Persons Aged 55 Years and Over by Age, Sex, and Race: 1980 Federal Tax Returns 22
L. Internal Migration Estimates for a Hypothetical Community: Comparison of EAR and the Standard Administrative Records Method 24
M. States with 1985 Black Population Exceeding 1,000,000 27
N. Metropolitan Areas with 1985 Black Population Exceeding 500,000 28
O. Metropolitan Areas that are More than 30 Percent Black in 1985 29
P. States with 1985 Other Races Population Exceeding 100,000 49
Q. Other Races Population, Composition and Growth Rate: 1980-85 50
R. Metropolitan Areas with 1985 Other Races Population Exceeding 75,000 51
S. Rates of Population Change for the Total, Black, and Hispanic Populations of the United States: 1980 to 1985 65
T. States with 1985 Hispanic Population Exceeding 200,000 66
U. Metropolitan Areas with 1985 Hispanic Population Exceeding 200,000 66

FIGURES

1. Black as a Proportion of Total State Population: 1985 26
2. Other Races as a Proportion of Total State Population: 1985 48
3. Hispanic as a Proportion of Total State Population: 1985 64

DETAILED TABLES

1A. Estimates of the Black Population for States: July 1, 1985, and Components of Change Since 1980 30
1B. Annual Estimates of the Black Population for States: April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1985 .. 31
2A. Estimates of the Black Metropolitan Population for States: July 1, 1985, and Components of Change Since 1980 32
2B. Annual Estimates of the Black Metropolitan Population for States: April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1985 33
3A. Estimates of the Black Nonmetropolitan Population for States: July 1, 1985, and Components of Change Since 1980 34
3B. Annual Estimates of the Black Nonmetropolitan Population for States: April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1985 35
4A. Estimates of the Black Population for Metropolitan Areas with 10,000 or More Blacks: July 1, 1985, and Components of Change Since 1980 36-44
4B. Annual Estimates of the Black Population for Metropolitan Areas with 10,000 or More Blacks: April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1985 37-45
5A. Estimates of the Black Population for Selected Counties: July 1, 1985, and Components of Change Since 1980 46
5B. Annual Estimates of the Black Population for Selected Counties: April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1985 47
6A. Estimates of the Other Races Population for States: July 1, 1985, and Components of Change Since 1980 52
6B. Annual Estimates of the Other Races Population for States: April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1985 53
7A. Estimates of the Other Races Metropolitan Population for States: July 1, 1985, and Components of Change Since 1980 54
7B. Annual Estimates of the Other Races Metropolitan Population for States: April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1985 55

DETAILED TABLES (Continued)

Page

8A. Estimates of the Other Races Nonmetropolitan Population for States: July 1, 1985, and Components of Change Since 1980 56
8B. Annual Estimates of the Other Races Nonmetropolitan Population for States: April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1985 57
9A. Estimates of the Other Races Population for Metropolitan Areas with 10,000 or More Other Races: July 1, 1985, and Components of Change Since 1980 58-60
9B. Annual Estimates of the Other Races Population for Metropolitan Areas with 10,000 or More Other Races: April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1985 59-61
10A. Estimates of the Other Races Population for Selected Counties: July 1, 1985, and Components of Change Since 1980 62
10B. Annual Estimates of the Other Races Population for Selected Counties: April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1985 63
11A. Estimates of the Hispanic Population for States: July 1, 1985, and Components of Change Since 1980 68
11B. Annual Estimates of the Hispanic Population for States: April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1985 69
12A. Estimates of the Hispanic Metropolitan Population for States: July 1, 1985, and Components of Change Since 1980 70
12B. Annual Estimates of the Hispanic Metropolitan Population for States: April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1985 71
13A. Estimates of the Hispanic Nonmetropolitan Population for States: July 1, 1985, and Components of Change Since 1980 72
13B. Annual Estimates of the Hispanic Nonmetropolitan Population for States: April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1985 73
14A. Estimates of the Hispanic Population for Metropolitan Areas with 10,000 or More Hispanics: July 1, 1985, and Components of Change Since 1980 74-78
14B. Annual Estimates of the Hispanic Population for Metropolitan Areas with 10,000 or More Hispanics: April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1985 75-79
15A. Estimates of the Hispanic Population for Selected Counties: July 1, 1985, and Components of Change Since 1980 80
15B. Annual Estimates of the Hispanic Population for Selected Counties: April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1985 81

Chapter 1. Introduction

FOREWORD

This report presents population estimates by race and Hispanic origin for States, metropolitan areas and selected counties for 1980 through 1985. The estimates in this report are the product of research conducted over the past decade. They represent an extension of the Administrative Records method, the newest of the estimating techniques for producing population estimates for States, counties, and places at the Census Bureau. The methodology used to prepare the population estimates in this report has not been fully tested against the results of a decennial census and should be considered developmental. Furthermore, these estimates have *not* been integrated into the Census Bureau's current estimates program.

Because of the developmental character of these subnational population estimates, they are being presented as a research/developmental report (designated RD) in Series P-25, Population Estimates and Projections. The object of this research/developmental category for reports is to provide a forum for dissemination of information from new Census Bureau research activities that are not formally integrated into current programs.

Although the Bureau of the Census publishes national estimates of the United States population by race and Hispanic origin, we have not routinely produced estimates by race for States[1], nor have we previously issued subnational estimates of the Hispanic population. It should be stressed that the population estimates presented in this report are not entirely consistent with existing Census Bureau estimates, nor are they meant to replace or supersede them. Rather, these estimates are presented for the convenience of potential users of these data prior to their formal integration into the Census Bureau's regular population estimates program.

BACKGROUND

The Bureau of the Census has developed an extensive program for providing population estimates in the years between decennial censuses. In addition to making monthly national estimates of the United States' total, resident, and civilian populations, the Bureau also prepares annual population estimates for the United States by detailed demographic characteristics, i.e., age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin.[2]

At the State level, the Census Bureau's current program provides population estimates by single years of age and sex[3] but does not present information on race or Hispanic origin. For publication purposes, the individual age estimates are combined into broad groups, although greater age detail is available upon request. County estimates of the total population are also produced annually,[4] but the Bureau's regular estimates program provides no data on demographic characteristics for counties. The Census Bureau does prepare another set of so-called "experimental" population estimates for counties by age, sex, and race. These estimates, known as the "NCI estimates",[5] are produced for two race categories—Whites and a combined Black and Other Races grouping. In its regular estimates program, the Census Bureau also produces estimates of the total population for some 38,000 local governmental units biennially for even numbered years, again without demographic characteristics.[6] The population estimates by race and Hispanic origin in this report will begin to fill an important gap in the population estimates program.

Following the publication of the 1973 and 1975 State estimates for racial groups[7], the Census Bureau continued to investigate ways of improving the estimation procedures used there. An evaluation of unpublished race estimates for 1980 against census results confirmed that the State and metropolitan area estimates for the Black population were comparable in accuracy to the estimates for the total population[8]

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[1] Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 67, "Population Estimates by Race for States: July 1, 1973 and 1975" was a one-time offering. The scope and data sources used in that report were far less comprehensive than what is contained here.

[2] Current Population Reports, Series P-25 No. 1022, United States Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, and Race: 1980 to 1987. For estimation purposes, all persons are assigned into one of three mutually exclusive race classes: White, Black, or Other Races. Other Races include Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts. Hispanics can be of any race.

[3] Current Population Reports Series P-25, No 1024, State Population and Household Estimates, with Age, Sex, and Components of Change: 1981-87.

[4] Current Population Reports, Series P-26, No. 86-A, Provisional Estimates of the Population of Counties, July 1, 1986.

[5] "NCI" stands for the National Cancer Institute, the agency which sponsors these estimates. The population estimates produced under this agreement are used by the National Cancer Institute to compute rates of cancer prevalence, incidence, and mortality. See P-23, No. 158, "Methodology for Experimental County Population Estimates for the 1980's" for a description of the methods used to produce the NCI estimates. The NCI estimates rely on the estimates presented in this report at several steps in the estimation process.

[6] Current Population Reports, Series P-26, No. 86-NE-SC, No. 86-ENC-SC, No. 86-WNC-SC, No. 86-S-SC, and No. 86-W-SC contain 1986 population estimates for subcounty governmental units.

[7] Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. *67, op. cit.*

The estimates of the Other Races population for 1980 were not as accurate as those for Blacks; and Hispanic estimates for 1980 were not attempted. But, postcensal estimates for the Other Races and Hispanic populations are needed by data users. The national rate of population increase between 1980 and 1985 in these two groups (36.1 and 22.9 percent, respectively) dwarfs the 5.2 percent growth in the total population of the United States and even the 8.3 percent growth in the Black population over the same five-year period. In light of the rapid growth of the Other Races and Hispanic populations, it is reasonable to believe that the subnational postcensal estimates of these two groups are of particular interest and should be published even though they may be less accurate than the estimates for the Black population.

FORMAT AND FOCUS

The population estimates appearing here are generated by an elaborate version of the "component"[9] procedure. Because of The technical nature of the subject, the methodological part of the report has been divided into a general and a detailed section. The general section (chapter 2) provides information essential for a basic understanding of the method and an evaluation of previous estimates, but it stops there. The detailed methodology section (chapter 3) is directed toward more experienced users of population estimates. It covers the measurement of internal migration, and discusses the underlying methodology and data in great detail. It may be practical for those readers satisfied with the general discussion to skip the detailed methodology and proceed directly to the presentation of the estimates (chapters 4 through 6).

Chapters 4, 5, and 6 provide analysis of the resulting population estimates. Each of the three chapters covers a specific group. Chapter 4 discusses trends in the Black population; chapter 5 deals with persons of Other Races; and chapter 6 covers recent trends in the Hispanic population. Detailed tables presenting population estimates for States, metropolitan areas with an estimated group population exceeding 10,000, and selected individual counties follow the short expository sections of each of these chapters. The analysis in each of the three chapters is self-contained and deals only with the population estimates for the particular group and that group's relative share of the total population.

All detailed tables are presented on facing pages whether for States, metropolitan areas, or specific counties. The left side provides the 1985 population estimate, the 1980 census count, and components of change--i.e., births, deaths, and net migration--for the five-year period. The net migration component is further subdivided to provide an estimate of that portion of net migration attributable to net immigration from outside of the United States. The right side of each table provides annual population estimates for the group for the individual years 1980 through 1985, and the group's estimated percentage of total population for 1980 and 1985.

The detailed tables within chapters 4, 5, and 6 follow the same pattern. Each begins with estimates of the population for States and is followed by two tables consisting of estimates of the aggregate metropolitan and nonmetropolitan populations for States. A fourth table contains estimates of individual metropolitan areas, with primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) appearing under their parent consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA's). A fifth and final table in each chapter contains population estimates for selected individual metropolitan counties. All population estimates dealing with States or the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan portions of States are displayed without restriction on estimated levels of population. However, a minimum population standard of 10,000 is required for inclusion in the individual metropolitan area tables. The population level required to appear in the tables of individual counties is 80,000 for Blacks, 20,000 for persons of Other Races and 40,000 for Hispanics.

The primary reason for providing a population floor in the display of population estimates of metropolitan areas and counties in this report is that local population estimates involving small numbers of people are generally less accurate than those with greater numbers of people. This finding is confirmed when discussing the accuracy of the Black population estimates at the conclusion of Chapter 2. Furthermore, there is less general interest in estimates for groups with small populations.

Since the emphasis of this report is on the Black, Other Races, and Hispanic populations, we have not presented estimates of the White population here. However, population estimates for Whites were developed using the same methodology as for the three groups shown in this report. Although the sum of the White, Black, and Other Races population of an area do not necessarily agree with the Census Bureau's previously published official estimates, the differences are generally small. Information on the magnitude of these differences for 1985 appears in chapter 2, "General Methodology."

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[8] David L. Word and Meyer Zitter, "Further Developments in Intercensal Population Estimates Using Administrative Records," Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section of the American Statistical Association, 1982: 260-265. The evaluation results appearing in that publication plus some additional findings on levels of accuracy of the Black population are found at the conclusion of Chapter 2.

[9] A component population estimate derives its name from the fact that it appends an estimate of population change by component (i.e., births, deaths, and migration) to the results of the previous census.

Chapter 2. General Methodology

STANDARD ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS— AN OVERVIEW

The population estimates featured in this report are prepared by an extension of the Census Bureau's Administrative Records method[1]. The mnemonic EAR, from the initial letters in Extended Administrative Records, is used to describe this descendant of the parent Administrative Records method. EAR will be used exclusively as the name of this new method throughout the remainder of this report.

Chapter 2 describes the methods and data sources used to develop the population estimates for EAR as well as those for the standard Administrative Records method. The first part of the chapter contains more details of the standard Administrative Records method than what has appeared in previous Census Bureau publications. A second section concentrates on the methods and data sources of EAR.

To a large extent, the two sections are quite similar. The most important difference between the two methods is that EAR disaggregates internal migration and other components by age, sex, race/Hispanic while the standard version of Administrative records is limited to two categories—over age 65 and under age 65. The second section of Chapter 2 describes the modifications made to some of the data sources needed for the disaggregate estimates of the race/Hispanic breakdowns which are of particular importance.

A third section of this chapter discusses the accuracy of the EAR estimates. It includes a comparison of the EAR estimates for the total population of States and large metropolitan areas for 1985 and the official Census Bureau estimates. In addition, there is an evaluation of 1980 estimates of the Black population for States and metropolitan areas from an earlier version of EAR with the 1980 census. This final section of the chapter also discusses how the use of demographic detail on only a sample of tax returns might affect the accuracy of a population estimate.

In order to understand the EAR methodology, the reader must have some knowledge of the standard Administrative Records method and its data sources. The Administrative Records method has been a staple of local area[2] population estimation since 1975. It is a component method, constructed by appending an estimate of one year's population change onto the previous year's population estimate. In its most elementary form, it can be reduced algebraically to:

$$P(t) = P(t\text{-}1) + \text{Change in the interval } (t\text{-}1,t) \quad (1)$$

In equation (1), P(t) is the population estimate for year t, and P(t-1) is the population estimate for the preceding year. When t is equal to 1981, P(t-1) will be, by definition, the population count at the time of the 1980 Census.

This equation is somewhat oversimplified. If the area of estimation is a State or county, the population in the estimate year, P(t), is the sum of two population segments — the population under 65 years of age and the population aged 65 years and over; or, in algebraic terms:

$$P(t) = P(t, <65) + P(t, \geq 65) \quad (2)$$

For subcounty areas, only equation (1) is used because the total population is estimated in one step. EAR's geographic reference for its population estimates are individual counties or groups of counties within a State. As a consequence, this chapter will cover the procedural details of standard Administrative Records that deal with population estimates for counties (where the estimation model breaks the population into two age groups, over and under age 65).

Population Aged 65 and Over

The population estimates of the two age segments shown in equation (2) are prepared differently. The estimate for the older and less numerous of the two populations is determined by adding one year's change in Medicare enrollment to the previous year's estimate of the population aged 65 and over:

$$P(t, \geq 65) = P(t\text{-}1, \geq 65) + \text{Medicare}(t) - \text{Medicare}(t\text{-}1) \quad (3)$$

---

[1] See *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 957, "Estimates of the Population of States: 1970 to 1983," pp. 6-7 for a concise description of the method.

[2] In the literature of population estimation, local area refers to any governmental unit within the United States (e.g., States,counties, cities, townships, etc.).

Participation in the Medicare program administered by the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) is very high. Over 95 percent of the population 65 and over is enrolled in this popular federal program. Thus, the measure of change in Medicare enrollment for any area provides a highly useful proxy for change in the population aged 65 and over for that area.

Population Under 65 Years of Age

The equation used to derive the estimate of population under 65 for States and counties is a variation of the standard demographic accounting equation:

$$P(t) = P(t-1) + B - D + M + \Delta GQ \qquad (4)$$

The new entries in equation (4) are births, deaths, migration, and change in the group quarters (GQ) population. Migration is subdivided into internal migration (more properly, "household domestic migration") and net international migration. Internal migration, in the context of this report, refers to the movement of persons across county boundaries. International migration refers only to the estimates of aliens making an initial entry into the United States in the estimate year less estimates of alien emigrants over the same interval.

Births. The vital statistics offices in the individual States are the primary source for data on annual resident births for the States and counties[3].

Deaths. Tabulated deaths, like births, are available from the individual State vital statistics offices. A problem arises here because data on age at death are required for the estimation process, but data on age of death are not usually available from State publications. The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) does tabulate death by age for States and these data are used as a direct component in the State version of the Administrative Records methodology. To calculate deaths under age 65 for counties, national mortality rates by age, race, and sex are applied to the 1980 county population under age 65.

Internal Migration. This component gives the Administrative Records method its unique role in population estimation methodology. The method is based on two principal assumptions. First, that migration rates for taxpayers can be measured by matching addresses on tax returns from one year to another. Secondly, that these migration rates calculated for the **taxpaying** population are appropriate for estimating migration for the population under age 65 within the area. The Census Bureau first used the Administrative Record method in 1975 while preparing revised 1973 population estimates for States. It has proved to be extremely successful in tests, particularly for States and counties.[4]

The Census Bureau, through the use of the Social Security number, matches the addresses of tax returns annually to derive migration rates for States and counties and biennially to determine migration rates for other governmental units. The logic underlying the estimation of migration is straightforward. All tax returns can have one of four possible migration statuses[5]:

(1) An individual tax return is filed from area A in year (t-1), but no corresponding tax return is filed in year t. This is called an UNMATCHED YEAR—1 return.

(2) A tax return is filed from area A in both year (t-1) and year t. This is a NONMIGRANT return.

(3) A tax return is filed from area A in year (t-1), but from area B in year t. This return is simultaneously an OUT from area A and an IN to area B.

(4) A tax return is filed from area A in year t but no corresponding return was found in year (t-1). This is an UNMATCHED YEAR—2 return.

The two categories of unmatched returns provide no evidence of migration and so do not enter into the calculation of an area's migration rate. The rate of *gross* outmigration (GOMR) is properly defined as:

$$GOMR = (OUTS)/(NONMIGRANTS + OUTS) \qquad (5)$$

Although not technically a migration *rate*, the *gross* inmigration rate (GIMR) is defined here as:

$$GIMR = (INS)/(NONMIGRANTS + OUTS) \qquad (6)$$

This formulation conveniently allows the net migration rate (NMR) to be defined as:

$$NMR = (INS - OUTS)/(NONMIGRANTS + OUTS) \qquad (7)$$

The estimate of an area's total net migration for the migration year beginning July 1, (t-1) and ending on June 30, t is derived by multiplying the net migration rate above by the estimated base population under age 65 in year (t-1).

---

[3] Over twenty years ago, the Census Bureau and the governors of the 50 States entered into an agreement whereby the governor appointed an agency of State government to work with the Census Bureau on matters of population estimation. The Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates (FSCPE)has evolved to the point where State data needed for population estimation are usually provided through the auspices of the FSCPE contact.

[4] *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 957, *op. cit.*, and Word and Zitter, *op. cit.*

[5] In practice, migration rates are estimated using tax exemptions, not tax returns. For simplicity, the explanation of the derivation of internal migration rates will refer to tax returns rather than exemptions appearing on those tax returns.

This explanation describes the essentials of the method used to measure migration in the Administrative Records method. The method relies heavily on matching tax returns. The ability to match returns is, in turn, based on the requirement of a Social Security number on all Federal income tax returns. This is the sole identifier used for charting migration. The accuracy of the method is also a function of the relationship of migration of taxpayers to that of the total population. If coverage of tax returns (i.e., the ratio of taxpayers to population) is high, the procedure should provide accurate estimates of total domestic migration. When coverage is low, the confidence in (though not necessarily the accuracy of) the derived migration estimate is lowered.

International Migration. This component is separated from internal migration because the data sources required to estimate the internal migration component, consecutive year tax returns, are not usually available for immigrants prior to their arrival in the United States.

Data on the number, characteristics, and country of origin of persons receiving permanent residence alien status in the United States are available from the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) while information on refugee arrivals are available from the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR). The Census Bureau has developed its own estimates of emigration and undocumented immigration[6] to supplement the INS and ORR data.

These four separate immigration components form the basis for the national estimate of total net international immigration. That national estimate of international migration is partitioned into 16 mutually exclusive source areas. The total estimate of immigrants into the United States from each of these 16 source areas is allocated to States and counties using the distribution of the foreign born population counted in the 1980 census who arrived in the United States between 1975 and 1980.

Group Quarters Population. Persons living in group quarters, such as military barracks, college dormitories, mental institutions, prisons, etc., have different migration patterns from the general population. First, their stay is usually temporary. Second, research has shown that the ratio of income tax exemptions to population is low for areas with a substantial GQ population. By inference, persons in GQs either tend not to file Federal tax returns or, at the very least, tend not to use the mailing address of their GQ residence when they do file a Federal tax return.

To overcome these obstacles, the estimated GQ population (under 65) for a county is determined by a "net-change" approach analogous to that used in determining the total population over age 65. The Census Bureau monitors the GQ population in 3000 separate installations on an annual basis. If a county does not contain one or more of these installations, we assume that the GQ population of the county remains at the 1980 census level. Otherwise, the estimated current GQ population of the county is the GQ population of the county in 1980 modified by the changes in GQ population for those installations being tracked:

$$GQ(t) = GQ(t\text{-}1) + \text{Installation}(t) - \text{Installation}(t\text{-}1) \qquad (8)$$

In the Administrative Record method for States and counties, GQ(t) and GQ(t-1) represent the census-level population within group quarters *under* age 65. Although there is a rather substantial GQ population over the age of 65 living in nursing homes, the universe of individual installations for the Administrative Records estimates does *not* contain nursing homes. Estimates of change in the population over age 65 residing in group quarters is assumed to be covered through the use of the Medicare statistics.

EXTENDED ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS (EAR)— METHODOLOGY

Overview

EAR is very similar in design to the standard Administrative Records method but it provides more demographic information at the expense of less geographic detail. Whereas the standard Administrative Records method treats the population of each State or county as the sum of two groups (i.e., the population under age 65 and the population aged 65 and over), EAR divides the population into 52 separate demographic groups. EAR's data sources are essentially the same as those for Administrative Records, but EAR uses (or assigns) information on age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin to those data. EAR's geographic universe covers the entire United States, but it contains just 488 mutually exclusive areas which consist of one or more whole counties. The individual EAR areas can be combined to produce estimates for every State as well as all metropolitan areas.

Demographic Detail. For each of the 488 EAR areas, the population is subdivided by age, sex, and race/Hispanic origin. Seven age groups are separately estimated: under 20 years of age, 20-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, and 65 years and over. For the youngest age group, only the total population is estimated, but for the other six age groups estimates are made for males and females separately, yielding 13 age-sex groups. Three racial divisions are used: Whites, Blacks, and Other Races. These three race groups are mutually exclusive and cover the entire population. In addition, separate estimates are prepared for the Hispanic population, whose members can belong to any of the three racial classes. In all, 52 age-sex-race/Hispanic categories are prepared (13 age-sex groups for each of three races and for Hispanics).

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[6] Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1000, Estimation of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex, and Race:1980 to 1986.

The initial population estimate for each demographic cell within a geographic area is developed by a cohort-component process. The components are the same as those used for the standard Administrative Records estimates, but EAR also incorporates the demographic principle of aging into the model. Using White females aged 35-44 years as an example, the basic EAR equation is:

$$\begin{aligned} P_{W,f(t,35\text{-}44)} = {} & P_{W,f(t-1,35\text{-}44)} - D_{W,f} \\ & + M_{W,f} + \Delta\, GQ_{W,f} \\ & + \text{Entrants}_{W,f} - \text{Exits}_{W,f} \qquad (9) \end{aligned}$$

The estimation starts with $P_{W,f}(t\text{-}1,35\text{-}44)$—the population of White females aged 35-44 in the year preceding the estimate year, and subtracts $D_{W,f}$—deaths to White females aged 35-44 during the year, adds $M_{W,f}$—migrants (both internal and international) in the group, and adds $\Delta\, GQ_{W,f}$—change in the group quarters population among White females aged 35-44. The final two terms are used to account for the demographic process of aging. "Entrants" refers to White females aged 34 years in year (t-1) who turn 35 during the year and move into the group being estimated. For the youngest age group, the "entrants" are births. "Exits," in this example, are White females aged 44 in year (t-1) who are no longer in the age group at the end of the year because they have aged into the next group. This same basic equation is applied to all 44 age-sex-race/Hispanic cells for persons under 65 years of age in each EAR area.

Geographic Detail. EAR's geographic universe consists of 488 mutually exclusive county groupings. The specific areas were chosen with two principal criteria in mind. Each EAR area was defined to be contiguous counties with somewhat homogeneous population characteristics[7]. Also, the defined areas provide the flexibility of creating simultaneous population estimates for States and metropolitan areas.

Every county whose combined Black, Other Races, and Hispanic populations exceeded 100,000 in 1980 is a separate EAR area. Each area is either wholly metropolitan or wholly nonmetropolitan and is entirely contained within a single state. Therefore, the EAR areas can be aggregated to provide estimates for States (including the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan portions thereof) and individual metropolitan areas.

Aggregation of Estimates and Population Controls. One chief distinction between EAR and standard Administrative Records is that the population estimates by race and Hispanic origin for the EAR areas are formed by aggregating individual population estimates for the specific age-sex-race cells. Thus, for example, the estimated all races population of the area is the sum of the population estimates of the three race groups. Traditional estimation methods, on the other hand, use a top-down approach, meaning that the estimates and components for smaller geographic areas must be adjusted to agree with previously-derived estimates for higher levels of geography. In the standard Administrative Records method, county population estimates are adjusted to agree with previously prepared State population estimates.

The initial population estimate for any age-sex-race/Hispanic cell in an EAR area is developed by the cohort-component process illustrated in equation (9). These cell estimates are subject only to an independent national control total for that cell. For example, the estimates for White females aged 35-44 for all 488 EAR areas are forced to agree only with a national estimate for the number of White females aged 35-44. The population estimates by race and Hispanic origin for any area appearing in this report result from aggregating specific cell values by age and sex for the appropriate race/Hispanic group. No further efforts are taken to align those numbers to any existing population estimates for geographic areas.

The independent national control totals for age, sex, race, and Hispanic populations represent estimates derived by a cohort-component process starting from the 1980 census. The national race and Hispanic numbers appearing in this report differ slightly from those published by the Census Bureau because the EAR initial populations for 1980 were modified to correct various reporting errors and anomalies in the 1980 Census[8]. However, the numerical values for the national components of population change since 1980 in EAR are the same as those used in other Census Bureau estimates.

Components of Population Change. As stated earlier, EAR uses the same basic data on components of population change as does the basic Administrative Records method. All of the data for the components of change other than internal migration are available for individual counties. The county-level data for those components of change are aggregated to the appropriate EAR geographic area before carrying out the final calculation of internal migration. The explanations of the EAR components given below focus on the age, sex, race, and Hispanic detail that is required by EAR. Except for internal migration, the explanations are relatively straightforward.

Detailed information on internal migration by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin is the essential defining feature of EAR. Accordingly, this chapter provides an overview of the internal migration measurement process, while Chapter 3 provides a detailed description and evaluation of the methods used to estimate internal migration. Chapter 2 does contain essential requirements for estimating the component of internal migration for demographic groups. However, the actual derivation of the internal migration component and the acquisition of usable race data are so complex that a separate chapter (chapter 3) is provided to describe the mechanics of EAR more fully. That chapter is self-contained and is available for readers interested in the full methodological detail. Others can skip Chapter 3 entirely and proceed directly to the substantive chapters reporting on the estimates for specific race and Hispanic populations, chapters 4-6.

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[7] Multicounty metropolitan areas within a State having small numbers of Blacks, persons of Other Races, or Hispanics were not subdivided. However, if any one county within the metropolitan area had large numbers of Black's, persons of Other Races, or Hispanics, it became a separate EAR area.

[8] See Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1000 for a description of the methods used to derive national estimates for age-sex-race groups. The methods used for the Hispanic estimates are described in a forthcoming report, also in the P-25 series.

The modifications to the 1980 Census to establish initial values for the EAR estimates are described later in this chapter.

Population Aged 65 and Over

EAR calculates change in the population aged 65 and over for racial groups in a manner similar to the standard Administrative Records method (i.e., by adding change in Medicare enrollment to the base population aged 65 and over) as shown in equation (3) on page 3. The Medicare statistics used in EAR, are subdivided by sex and race but do not differentiate Blacks from persons of Other Races. Therefore, the Medicare data can be used directly to estimate only the White population. For Blacks and Other Races, the estimated change in the population aged 65 years and over is measured by change in the number of tax exemptions in this age group for the smaller of the two groups. The estimated population change in the larger of these two groups (usually Blacks) is measured as a residual (i.e., change in Medicare enrollment for Blacks and Other Races combined minus change in tax exemptions over age 65 for the smaller of these two racial groups).

The individual Medical record does not contain an explict Hispanic identification code to obtain an estimate of the Hispanic population 65 and over. We added a one year's change in the Spanish surname exemptions for persons aged 65 and over (as defined by the 1980 Census List of Spanish Surnames) to the previous year's estimate of Hispanics aged 65 and over. These preliminary estimates of the elderly Hispanic population for all EAR areas are subsequently adjusted to agree with an independently derived national estimate of Hispanics in this age group.

Population Under 65 Years of Age

EAR estimates for the population under 65 years of age are derived using equation (9). The components of population change come from the same data sources described earlier for standard Administrative Records estimates.

Births. NCHS (National Center For Health Statistics) is the sole source of data for births. NCHS tabulates births for counties using the place of residence of the mother and a number of racial categories that can be aggregated to provide data for Whites, Blacks, and Other Races. These data are used directly in the EAR estimates for the population under 20 years of age by racial groups.

Beginning in 1980, NCHS began to produce county-level data on Hispanic births for those States collecting data relating to Hispanic births. Currently, the 24 States that participate in this undertaking account for over 90 percent of the nation's Hispanic population. Estimates of Hispanic births for EAR areas in the remainder of the nation are developed by multiplying fertility rates (based on data from the 24 participating States) times estimates of Hispanic women of childbearing ages.

Deaths. NCHS tabulates county deaths for three race groups by sex and 10-year age intervals beginning at age 5. These data are used directly in the estimates appearing in this report. To estimate Hispanic deaths by age and sex for EAR, the national age-sex mortality rates for the total resident population were applied to the estimates of the Hispanic population in the EAR area by age and sex for the previous year.

International Migration. As in the standard Administrative Records method, the national total of net international migration for each year is subdivided by country of origin. Immigrants are distributed to geographic areas within the United States by each of 16 source countries of birth using the geographic distribution of immigrants from the 1980 census who entered the United States between 1975 and 1980. The immigrant's country of birth determines the race/Hispanic classification; e.g., those born in Mexico are classified as Hispanic and White; in Canada, non-Hispanic and White; in India, non-Hispanic and Other Races; in Jamaica, non-Hispanic and Black, etc. A single sex and age distribution of alien immigrants arriving in the United States from 1980 through 1985 is applied to the county estimates of international immigration by race/Hispanic category to obtain age-sex estimates of this component.

Group Quarters Population. The group quarters population estimate assumes that the age-sex-race/Hispanic distribution of the GQ population under age 65 for an EAR area in 1980 will remain constant throughout the 1980's. The total GQ population for each EAR area is estimated by equation (8) on page 5. In theory this could be a problem, but in practice it has not proved to be[9].

Cohort Effect. One additional component in age estimation, and an important one, is the cohort effect. In order to make an estimate of the population aged 35 to 44 in year t, the most essential data are the population aged 35 to 44 in year (t-1), those age 34 in year (t-1), and those age 44 in year (t-1). The latter two groups are the entrants and exits shown in equation (9) on page 6. For each of the 488 EAR areas, estimates of exits from one age group and entrants into the adjacent older age group are calculated from national factors on age distribution within the specific grouping. In other words, the EAR estimation model assumes that the proportion of 35-44 year-old White females who are age 44 in any given year is constant for all EAR areas.

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[9] Very few EAR areas contain individual installations that are large relative to the total population of the area. Also, the changes in the demographic distribution within a type of installation are very small. For example, females made up 9.2 percent of the Nation's Armed Forces in 1985, an increase of only 1.4 percent from the 1980 figure of 7.8 percent.

In terms of the estimates for each age group, this assumption has not proven to be particularly satisfactory, at least not at the State level. However, the estimates of cohort change in adjacent age groups cancel one another so that the estimates of total population for EAR areas (by race and Hispanic origin) are largely unaffected. To examine the effect of the cohort assumption, we compared the underlying 1985 EAR age estimates with the 1985 age estimates for States that appeared in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1010. The largest differences occurred in the estimates for the population under age 20 and ages 20 to 24 in the state of Utah. In 1980, Utah had a far lower proportion of 15 to 19 year olds among its under age 20 population than did the nation. As a consequence, Utah's estimated exits from the 0 to 19 age group into the 20-24 age group were greatly overestimated. This in turn caused an obvious underestimate in Utah's age 0 to 19 1985 population and an equivalent overestimate in the population age 20 to 24. The two errors do compensate however, and there is no apparent error in the 1985 total population estimate for Utah.

Internal Migration. The estimate of internal migration under age 65 for EAR is determined by virtually the same procedures previously described in the standard Administrative Records method. Tax returns filed in consecutive years are matched according to Social Security number (SSN) of the primary taxfiler. Then, the matched returns are assigned a migration status based on the two addresses: nonmigrant or inmigrant to one area and outmigrant from another. EAR's major difference from the standard Administrative Records method is that EAR assigns an age-sex-race/Hispanic origin designator to all tax payers and to their dependents.

The demographic information contained on the SSN application is available to the Census Bureau only for a 20-percent sample of SSN's. As a result, only one-fifth of all tax returns are used to develop the EAR estimate of internal migration. Although this is not a major concern for the more populous areas, it may present problems for areas whose population lies near the bottom of the publication range. Because of the necessity of basing age-sex-race and Hispanic migration estimates on sample data, the EAR universe has been limited to 488 areas rather than all 3139 counties in the United States. A separate section on the limitations of these estimates due to sampling appears later in this chapter. In a nutshell, each primary taxfiler is assigned demographic characteristics on the basis of the information on the primary tax filer's Social Security application. The other members of the taxpayer's family are given demographic characteristics consistent with those of the primary filer. For example, a spouse is assigned same age group, opposite sex, and same race/Hispanic classification as the tax payer. In practice this assumption works well because most, but not all, husbands and wives are of the same race and Hispanic origin category.

Table A below presents data on racial composition of marriages in 1987. Of the marriages involving at least one Black spouse, 94 percent had both partners Black. In 4 percent, the husband was Black, but not the wife, and in less than 2 percent the wife was Black and the husband was not. In terms of the EAR estimates, the net effect of assigning husbands and wives the same racial group, (assuming the husband is the primary tax filer) is to overstate the total number of Black wives by 2.4 percent. This figure is the difference between the number estimated, (3674 + 154 = 3828) and the actual number (3674 + 64 = 3738). For Other Races, the procedure led to a 10.0 percent underestimate; for Hispanics, a 3.4 percent underestimate. The use of a national population control for each age-sex-race group serves to reduce the effect of any error introduced by this assumption.

Table A. Comparison of Same and Mixed Race/Origin Marriages in the United States: 1987

(Numbers are in thousands. The notation HW, Hw, hW, denote that (1) both the husband and wife are members of the reference group; (2) husband is a member of the reference group, but wife is not; (3) husband is not member of the reference group but wife is a member)

Reference Group	NUMBER				PERCENT DISTRIBUTION		
	Total Marriages	HW	Hw	hW	HW	Hw	hW
BLACK	3892	3674	154	64	94.4	4.0	1.6
OTHER RACES	1838	1,216	231	391	66.2	12.6	21.3
HISPANIC	3,857	2,766	488	604	71.7	12.6	15.7

Source: *Current Population Reports,* Population Characteristics, Series P-20. No 424, Household and Family Characteristics: March 1987, Table 16 page 94.

Table B. Modified 1980 Census Figures For Black, Other Races, and Hispanic Populations for Regions and Selected States

(Numbers are in thousands)

Region, State, and Group	Complete Count	OMB-Modified	Percent Difference*	Sample Population	Percent Difference*	Ear Modified	Percent Difference*
BLACK POPULATION							
United States	26,495	26,683	0.7	26,482	(Z)	26,698	0.8
Northeast	4,848	4,983	2.8	4,850	(Z)	5,002	3.2
New York	2,402	2,492	3.7	2,406	0.1	2,515	4.7
New	925	935	1.1	925	(Z)	942	1.8
Massachusetts	221	241	8.8	221	-0.1	232	4.7
Connecticut	217	221	1.7	217	-0.4	221	1.7
Other States	1,083	1,093	1.0	1,082	(Z)	1,092	1.0
Midwest	5,337	5,348	0.2	5,333	-0.1	5,353	0.3
South	14,048	14,073	0.2	14,039	-0.1	14,064	0.1
West	2,262	2,279	0.8	2,261	(Z)	2,280	0.8
OTHER RACES POPULATION							
United States	5,105	5,150	0.9	5,261	3.1	5,359	5.0
Northeast	667	677	1.6	689	3.3	706	5.9
Midwest	676	685	1.3	707	4.5	717	6.1
South	874	880	0.7	920	5.3	940	7.6
West	2,888	2,907	0.7	2,945	2.0	2,995	3.3
HISPANIC POPULATION							
United States	14,609	NA	NA	14,604	(Z)	14,251	-2.4
Northeast	2,604	NA	NA	2,608	0.1	2,549	-2.1
New York	1,659	NA	NA	1,661	0.1	1,653	-0.4
New Jersey	492	NA	NA	494	0.4	486	-1.3
Other States	453	NA	NA	453	(Z)	411	-9.4
Midwest	1,276	NA	NA	1,270	-0.5	1,180	-7.6
Illinois	636	NA	NA	635	-0.2	617	-3.0
Other States	641	NA	NA	635	-0.9	563	-12.1
South	4,474	NA	NA	4,468	-0.1	4,283	-4.3
Texas	2,986	NA	NA	2,983	-0.1	2,996	0.3
Florida	858	NA	NA	858	(Z)	851	-0.8
Other States	630	NA	NA	628	-0.4	436	-30.7
West	6,254	NA	NA	6,257	0.1	6,238	-0.3
California	4,544	NA	NA	4,541	-0.1	4,537	-0.2
Other States	1,710	NA	NA	1,716	0.3	1,701	-0.5

NA Not applicable
(Z) represents zero or rounds to zero.
* Difference from 100% count shown in first column.
See text for explanation of different populations.

Initial Population Values

EAR, as a cohort-component technique, adds an estimate of population change since the previous census to that previous census value. Thus, the obvious starting point for the EAR postcensal race estimates would be the published 1980 census figures. However, because of certain problems and anomalies in data on both race and Hispanic origin, the basic 1980 census data were modified to provide the starting values for EAR in much the same way the base census data for national race estimates had been modified earlier.[10]

The modified 1980 census figures by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin for EAR areas are derived from the sample data collected in the 1980 census. These sample age and sex totals for the various EAR areas, although not affected by the modification process, do differ somewhat from the complete-count data. The modification process began by examining sample data related to race and ethnicity for individuals and households. The items involved in the procedure included race, Hispanic origin, place of birth, ancestry, language spoken in the home, current residence, residence 5 years ago, Spanish surname, and relationship to other household members. The basic philosophy guiding the modification was that the original response was generally to be accepted. Only when there were strong indications of inconsistency was the original response to be modified.[11]

Differences between the published 1980 census counts and the modified values used in EAR are minor for Blacks,but are more important for persons of Other Races. The Black increase of about 200 thousand (0.8 percent) is almost exclusively confined to the States of the Northeast. (See text table B.) The five percent upwards adjustment to persons of specified Other Races is fairly large, but it is not concentrated in any particular area.[12]

The modification procedure for the Hispanic population resulted in a 1980 national total of about 14.3 million Hispanics, a figure about 350,000 (or 2.4 percent) lower than the complete count. (See table B.) However, this is a net figure. About 150 thousand persons were moved from non-Hispanic to the Hispanic category, which partially offset the one-half million persons shifted into the non-Hispanic group. Interestingly, the net changes from the modifications are only noticeable for those areas where the unmodified counts were already small. The 1980 Hispanic populations for States with significant Hispanic populations were left virtually unchanged by this modification. For example, the modified Hispanic population for California differed by only 4,000 out of 4.5 million from the unmodified sample figure.

COMPARISON OF EAR ESTIMATES WITH STANDARD ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS ESTIMATES

The EAR estimates are derived by a method that has major procedural differences from the standard Administrative Records estimates. The most noteworthy of these are the "bottom-up" procedure used by EAR and the modified starting populations. In spite of these differences, the EAR estimates of total population[13] for States in 1985 are quite similar to the official published Census Bureau estimates. (See text table C.)

The mean difference between EAR and the Census Bureau's published 1985 estimates across all States is only 0.5 percent. The differences in the estimates result mostly from the fact that the publication series is formed by averaging two methods, one of which is the Administrative Records method. Had this comparison at the State level been confined solely to EAR and the standard version of Administrative Records, the mean difference would have been less than 0.1 percent. The largest differences between EAR and the published estimates were Hawaii and Wyoming at 2.2 percent and 1.8 percent, respectively. These were the only two States where the estimates differed by more than 1.5 percent.

For the 36 largest metropolitan areas (text table D), the average difference between EAR and the Census Bureau's published estimate is 0.7 percent, with the maximum deviation being 1.7 percent. For metropolitan areas of this size, differences are not correlated with population. However, the relative difference between EAR and the published estimate for all metropolitan areas does increase with decreasing size.

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[10] Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1000, pp. 8-9 presents the rationale for the use of modified census figures that are more appropriate than published Census numbers for use in population estimation.

[11] The modification process and the data are fully described in Jeffrey S. Passel and David L. Word, "Problems in Analyzing Race and Hispanic Origin Data from the 1980 Census: Solutions Based on Constructing Consistent Populations from Micro-Level Data." This paper was presented at the 1987 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America, Chicago, Illinois.

[12] Note that the modified race data used in the EAR population base differs slightly from the "OMB-consistent modified race" data used in the Census Bureau's national population estimates appearing in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1000. The differences occur because the EAR base relies on sample data and individual modifications, whereas the OMB-consistent modified race data rely only on aggregate corrections to the 100-percent data.

[13] EAR estimates for the total population are obtained by aggregating the estimates for Whites, Blacks, and persons of Other Races.

Table C. EAR and Published Census Bureau Population Estimates for States: July 1, 1985.

(Numbers are in thousands)

State	Published Estimate	EAR	Percent Difference	State	Published Estimate	EAR	Percent Difference
Alabama	4,022	4,024	(Z)	Nebraska	1,605	1,592	-0.8
Alaska	522	521	-0.2	Nevada	937	931	-0.6
Arizona	3,193	3,178	-0.3	New Hampshire	999	996	-0.3
Arkansas	2,360	2,358	-0.1	New Jersey	7,561	7,556	-0.1
California	26,358	26,582	0.8	New Mexico	1,451	1,451	(Z)
Colorado	3,234	3,228	-0.2	New York	17,746	17,733	-0.1
Connecticut	3,171	3,174	0.1	North Carolina	6,262	6,196	-1.0
Delaware	622	619	-0.5	North Dakota	685	678	-1.0
Dist. of Col.	623	626	0.5	Ohio	10,747	10,767	0.2
Florida	11,364	11,295	-0.6	Oklahoma	3,306	3,292	-0.4
Georgia	5,975	5,928	-0.8	Oregon	2,686	2,721	1.3
Hawaii	1,051	1,074	2.2	Pennsylvania	11,863	11,867	(Z)
Idaho	1,004	998	-0.6	Rhode Island	967	966	-0.1
Illinois	11,537	11,551	0.1	South Carolina	3,335	3,312	-0.7
Indiana	5,500	5,478	-0.4	South Dakota	708	704	-0.6
Iowa	2,881	2,873	-0.3	Tennessee	4,767	4,740	-0.6
Kansas	2,449	2,430	-0.8	Texas	16,389	16,218	-1.0
Kentucky	3,729	3,724	-0.1	Utah	1,645	1,644	(Z)
Louisiana	4,486	4,489	0.1	Vermont	535	535	(Z)
Maine	1,165	1,163	-0.3	Virginia	5,702	5,735	0.6
Maryland	4,393	4,444	1.2	Washington	4,408	4,442	0.8
Massachusetts	5,819	5,836	0.3	West Virginia	1,937	1,927	-0.5
Michigan	9,088	9,180	1.0	Wisconsin	4,776	4,786	0.2
Minnesota	4,192	4,214	0.5	Wyoming	510	501	-1.8
Mississippi	2,614	2,614	(Z)				
Missouri	5,035	5,019	-0.3				
Montana	825	825	(Z)				

(Z) represents zero or round to zero.

Note: Base of percent is published estimate.

Source: Current Population Reports, Series P-25. No. 1010

Table D. EAR and Published Census Bureau Population Estimates for Metropolitan Areas of 1,000,000 or More: July 1, 1985.

(Numbers are in thousands)

Area	Published Estimate	EAR	Percent Difference	Area	Published Estimate	EAR	Percent Difference
New York	17,787	17,713	-0.4	San Diego	2,133	2,162	1.4
Los Angeles	12,759	12,954	1.5	Tampa	1,871	1,873	0.1
Chicago	8,080	8,092	0.1	Phoenix	1,817	1,813	-0.0
San Francisco	5,803	5,869	1.1	Denver	1,828	1,832	0.2
Philadelphia	5,786	5,784	(Z)	Cincinnati	1,681	1,684	0.1
Detroit	4,592	4,656	1.4	Milwaukee	1,551	1,575	1.5
Boston NECMA	3,711	3,716	0.1	Kansas City	1,499	1,487	-0.8
Houston	3,606	3,562	-1.2	Portland, OR	1,350	1,370	1.5
Dallas	3,526	3,498	-0.8	New Orleans	1,330	1,328	-0.1
Washington, DC	3,494	3,534	1.1	Columbus, OH	1,287	1,287	(Z)
Miami	2,865	2,885	0.7	Norfolk	1,280	1,291	0.9
Cleveland	2,773	2,783	0.4	Sacramento	1,256	1,259	0.2
Atlanta	2,469	2,447	-0.9	San Antonio	1,242	1,221	-1.7
St. Louis	2,422	2,417	-0.2	Indianapolis	1,203	1,191	-1.0
Pittsburgh	2,334	2,339	0.2	Buffalo	1,185	1,204	1.6
Minneapolis	2,262	2,271	0.4	Hartford NECMA	1,075	1,068	-0.7
Baltimore	2,252	2,282	1.4	Charlotte	1,053	1,045	-0.8
Seattle	2,250	2,270	0.9	Salt Lake	1,025	1,021	-0.4

(Z) resents zero or round to zero.

Note: Base of percent is published estimate. The metropolitan area names have been abbreviated for convenience. If there is ambiguity in the title, the reference is to the Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area, not the Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Source: Bureau of the Census, Press Release, CB 87-116, July 24, 1987

ACCURACY OF EAR ESTIMATES

Population estimates traditionally are evaluated by comparison against a census. On strictly technical grounds, we cannot provide a formal evaluation of the estimates appearing in this report because the EAR model used here has been updated and improved since the earlier and less complicated version of EAR used for the 1970s. Population estimates for 1980 resulting from that earlier model have previously been evaluated[14] and will be assessed in greater detail here. The accuracy of 1980 estimates for the total and Black populations from that earlier edition of EAR was equivalent to the accuracy of regularly prepared estimates made by the Census Bureau. The improvements made in the EAR estimation model since 1980 and the increased sample of tax returns (20 percent, rather than 10 percent) should provide greater accuracy over the earlier EAR model.

Some general comments can be made about the accuracy of the estimates appearing in this report. Given the similarity between the 1985 EAR estimates of the total population and the official estimates (text tables C and D), it is obvious that the 1985 EAR estimates of the total population will be of the same overall quality as the official Bureau estimates.

The EAR estimates for Blacks (as well as those for Other Races and Hispanics) are developed from the same data sources as the estimates of total population. Given the known level of accuracy of the 1980 EAR estimates for Blacks (discussed in the next section and text tables E and F), it is likely that the EAR estimates for Blacks in 1985 will be equivalent in accuracy to the 1985 total population estimates for populations in the same size range.

The version of the EAR estimation model available in the 1970s did not produce estimates of the Hispanic population, but did provide estimates for the Other Races population. Because few States and metropolitan areas had sufficiently large Other Races base populations in 1970, a formal evaluation of the accuracy of the 1980 population estimates for this group was not conducted. However, estimates of small populations are never as accurate as those for large populations. In addition, population estimates for areas that are undergoing rapid change are not as accurate as those for areas that are experiencing more moderate change. Moreover, international migration, the very component of population change that causes the extremely rapid growth in both the Other Races and the Hispanic populations is not allocated to areas using current or symptomatic data; rather, the allocations are based on a projection of past trends. For all of these reasons, the 1985 EAR estimates for the Other Races and Hispanic populations are not likely to be as accurate as those for the Black or total populations.

1980 EAR Estimates for Blacks

The evaluation of the EAR estimates for Blacks in 1980 is based on a single statistic—average percent error without regard to sign. Furthermore, the universe for evaluating those 1980 estimates is confined to States and metropolitan areas that had at least 10,000 Blacks in 1970, the base date of the estimates.

For the 23 States with a 1980 Black population in excess of 250,000, the average error is only 2.3 percent. This level of error is midway between EAR's 2.1 percent average error for the total population of States and the 2.5 percent mean error for both the standard Administrative Records method and the published estimate.[15] The fact that EAR estimated the Black population of States so accurately in 1980 is even more striking since the Black population in these 23 States averaged about one million, while the mean population for all States was in excess of 4 million. The maximum estimation error among the 23 States occurred in Washington, D.C. (7.7 percent). For the remaining 22 states, the maximum estimation error was less than 5 percent. As expected, the estimates for Blacks in States having fewer than 250,000 Blacks are less accurate. The level of accuracy did not vary greatly for States containing 25,000 to 250,000 Blacks. Six of the 16 States with Black populations in this size range had errors of more than 5 percent, with a maximum error of 9.3 percent occurring in Rhode Island. The maximum estimation error for any of the 40 States included was New Mexico (14.4 percent), the smallest of the 40 in terms of Black population.

Table E. Average Absolute Percent Error for 1980 Estimates of Total and Black Populations (by Size) of States, by Alternative Estimation Methods

Estimation Method and Population Group	Average Absolute-Percent Error	Number of States
Black Population (EAR)		
States with more than 10,000 Blacks in 1970	3.2	40
Black Population in 1980:		
250,000 and Over	2.3	23
100,000 to 249,999	3.7	7
50,000 to 99,999	3.7	5
25,000 to 49,999	4.4	4
10,000 to 24,999	14.4	1
Total Population		
EAR	2.1	51
Administrative Records	2.5	51
Published Estimates	2.5	51

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[14] Word and Zitter, *op. cit.*

[15] The published State estimates for 1980 were formed by averaging Administrative Records with two other independent estimation techniques.

Table F. Average Absolute Percent Error for 1980 Estimates of the Black Population of Metropolitan Areas and the Total Population of Counties, by Size and Estimation Method

Estimation Method and Size Category	Average Absolute Percent Error	Number of Areas
Black Population (EAR) for Metropolitan Areas		
100,000 or more	2.7	48
50,000 to 99,999	3.4	32
25,000 to 49,999	5.6	48
10,000 to 24,999	5.7	40
County Population Estimates (Administrative Records)		
100,000 or more	2.9	412
50,000 to 99,999	3.8	380
25,000 to 49,999	4.1	614
10,000 to 24,999	4.4	974
County Population Estimates (Published Estimate)		
100,000 or more	3.0	412
50,000 to 99,999	3.8	380
25,000 to 49,999	3.9	614
10,000 to 24,999	4.1	974

Table F compares the accuracy of 1980 Black population estimates by EAR in the 168 metropolitan areas with a Black population of 10,000 or more in 1970 against the published estimates of total population for individual counties of the same general size range[16]. EAR's estimation error for Blacks, only a portion of the population, is approximately equal to the error in the total population estimates for counties of the same size. The estimates of the Black population within EAR areas containing 50,000 or more Blacks are actually more accurate than the estimates of the total population in counties containing a total population of 50,000. This relationship holds true for both standard Administrative Records and the published average of estimates. For metropolitan areas with fewer than 50,000 Blacks, the EAR estimates for Blacks are not as accurate as the estimates of the total population in counties of the same size.

The decrease in accuracy of EAR estimates for areas with fewer Blacks is not unexpected. The EAR estimate of internal migration is based on sample data. The potential error in a population estimate from insufficient sample cases cannot be overcome by the improved modeling of EAR. The smaller areas are far more likely to have a less accurate estimate of internal migration than are areas with larger populations. This situation should be improved somewhat for the 1985 EAR estimates appearing in this report because the sample size is double that used in the 1980 EAR estimates.

Sampling Error

One of EAR's components of population change, internal migration, is developed from a sample of Federal tax returns. As a result, the EAR estimate of internal migration for any individual area may differ from a population estimate that would have occurred had demographic information been available for all tax filers. Although sampling affects only the internal migration component in EAR, any error on this component is carried forward to the estimate of population change as well as to the estimated postcensal population total.

In the Census Bureau's regular estimates evaluation programs no sample data are used. Thus, estimation error and modeling error are equivalent[17]:

$$\text{VAR (T)} = \text{VAR (M)} \qquad (10)$$

In other words, the error variance of the total population estimate (T) is exactly equal to the error variance due to modeling (M). In this discussion, model error is any error that is not due to sampling.

In EAR, there is a second error component, sampling, which also plays a role in the calculation of estimation error. If the modeling and sampling errors are uncorrelated[18], the total error variance of the estimate, VAR (T), is the sum of model variance, VAR (M), and sampling variance, VAR (S).

$$\text{VAR (T)} = \text{VAR (M)} + \text{VAR (S)} \qquad (11)$$

The total error variance, VAR (T), is defined as mean squared deviation of the population estimate from the census. For the EAR estimates of Blacks in 1980, the total error variance can be derived from the data used in constructing text tables E and F. To derive an estimate of modeling variance, VAR (M), it is necessary to approximate the sampling variance in the EAR estimates, VAR (S). Although the complex nature of the EAR model does not allow a straightforward calculation of sampling variance, it is possible to derive a reasonable approximation for VAR (S).[19]

For the 1980 estimates of Blacks, the sampling variance is approximately 29.6 times the estimated population. Thus, for an estimated Black population of 1,000,000, the standard deviation due to sampling (the square root of sample variance) would be about 5,440 or 0.5 percent. For a population estimate 25,000, the standard deviation due to sampling would be 860 or 3.4 percent of the estimate. In the 1985 estimates, the multiplier is only 6.6, so that the standard deviation for an estimated population of 1,000,000 in 1985 would be 2,570. For an estimate of 25,000, the standard deviation due to sampling in 1985 would also drop by more than half to 406 or 1.6 percent of the estimate. The reduced sampling error in 1985 is due both to doubling the sample size to 20 percent and halving the estimation interval to 5 years.

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[16] Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 984, "Evaluation of Population Estimation Prodedures for Counties: 1980".

[17] In actual evaluations of estimation models, differential undercount of adjacent censuses and errors in the input data are important components of error. Sometimes these factors may be more important in determining error than estimation or modeling error.

[18] Generally, it is reasonable to expect these errors to be uncorrelated unless the sample estimates play a role in the choice of a model.

[19] The estimates of sampling variance are provided by Robert E. Fay of the Statistical Methods Division. The calculations assume that the number of primary taxfilers moving into and out of an EAR area can be simulated by a Poisson distribution with the mean annual number of crossings of EAR boundaries being 4 percent. Other factors involved are the sampling fraction (and the associated finite population correction) and the mean and variance of the number of persons represented by each tax return. Another factor relates to efficiency (ratio of tax payers to population)which is discussed more fully in Chapter 3.

Root mean squared error (RMSE), the square root of the average squared error, is a measure of accuracy that is approximately of the same magnitude as mean absolute error.[20] Estimated root mean square error can be partitioned into root mean square error for modeling and root mean square error for sampling. Based on equation 11 on page 13, the sum of the squares of the two RMSE components is equal to the square of the total RMSE. (See text table G.)

Most of the root mean square error and nearly all of the error variance in 1980 is attributable to modeling or estimation error. Sampling contributes about 10-30 percent of the total variance in 1980, depending on the number of Blacks in the area. For the 1985 estimates, the sampling error variance will be reduced by 75 percent. Thus, virtually all of the error in these 1985 estimates for Blacks (as well as persons of Other Races and Hispanics) will be due to modeling error. The modeling error for the 1985 estimates should also be reduced over the 1980 estimates because of improvements in methodology and the fact that the 1985 estimates are for a 5-year postcensal interval rather than for a 10-year period.

The next chapter, "Chapter 3. Detailed Methodology", is mostly concerned with the intricacies of the EAR version of the internal migration component. It is intended for persons interested in the detailed workings of the estimation methodology. The substantive results of EAR—subnational population estimates for Blacks, Other Races, and Hispanics can be read and easily understood without reference to chapter 3.

Table G. Estimates of Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) for the Black Population in 1980 and 1985 by Size in 1980.

Population in 1980	RMSE 1980			RMSE 1985	
	Total	Model	Sample	Sample	Number of Areas
250,000 and Over	2.5	2.4	0.7	0.3	17
100,000-249,999	3.8	3.5	1.5	0.6	31
50,000-99,999	4.2	3.6	2.1	1.0	32
25,000-49,999	6.8	6.2	2.9	1.3	48
10,000-24,999	7.7	6.5	4.1	1.9	40

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[20] RMSE tends to be larger than average absolute error because RMSE gives greater weight to extreme errors.

Chapter 3. Detailed Methodology—Internal Migration

OVERVIEW

Measurement of internal migration is a critical factor in the development of accurate subnational estimates of population. Both EAR and the standard Administrative Records method base their internal migration estimates on the same basic set of data—mailing addresses appearing on individual Federal tax returns filed in consecutive years. The two variations differ with regard to the amount of geographic and demographic detail used and in the method for converting taxfiler migration to population migration. Chapter 2 contains an outline of both forms of the Administrative Records method. This chapter describes the procedures used to ascribe age, sex, race, and Hispanic characteristics to tax returns. Next, it sets forth the concepts and equations used to estimate internal migration in EAR. This chapter concludes with an illustrative example that highlights the methodological differences in estimating internal migration in EAR and standard Administrative Records.

Both EAR and the standard Administrative Records use the Social Security number (SSN) of the primary taxfiler to match Federal tax returns filed in consecutive years. Each method determines internal migration by comparing mailing addresses on the matched tax returns. When the mailing addresses are identical, it is assumed that migration did not occur in the observed interval. If the addresses differ, a decision must be made as to the type of movement: (1) within place; (2) different place, same county; (3) different county, but same State; or (4) different State. The major issue at this stage of the process is geocoding, that is, assigning the mailing address to the proper geographic entity. Occasionally, there may be geocoding problems, but they are generally confined to places within counties as opposed to between counties or States. Since the EAR universe consists of whole counties or groups of counties, geocoding problems have not proved to be significant. In any case, coding errors affect both EAR and the standard Administrative Records method to roughly the same degree and are beyond the scope of this report.

Another major issue that could affect the estimation of migration from matched tax returns is the coverage of tax filing (sometimes expressed as the ratio of the tax filing population to the total population). Ideally, all persons would file tax returns every year. Under this scenario, the net internal migration component would simply be the difference between in-migrant filers and out-migrant filers. However, not all people file tax returns and still fewer file tax returns in consecutive years. Nevertheless, both forms of the Administrative Records method derive their estimates of internal migration for the whole population from the migration rate of taxfilers.

Not everyone is required to file a federal tax return. The requirements for filing are a function of income, age, and family situation. Consequently, some population groups, such as the elderly and low-income persons not subject to witholding, are less likely to be represented on tax returns than others. The differences between migration rates for tax filers and nonfilers might have serious consequences for measuring internal migration of the total population, particularly as the proportion of nonfilers increases.

The standard Administrative Records method assumes that persons under the age of 65 who do not file tax returns in consecutive years migrate at the same rate as persons who do file both years. (See equations 2, 4, and 7 in chapter 2.) EAR, on the other hand, assumes only that the nonfilers *within a demographic cell* (i.e., an age-sex-race/Hispanic cell) migrate at the same rate as the filers *within the same demographic cell* . Although there is no hard evidence whether the net migration rate of nonfilers differs from filers, there is a considerable difference in filing rates among demographic groups. Thus, EAR's use of separate migration rates for nonfilers within each distinct demographic group appears to offer significant advantages over the use of a single global migration rate for all nonfilers. An example illustrating this point appears at the end of this chapter.

Use of Social Security Numbers

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) requires every federal tax form to include the Social Security number (SSN) of the taxpayer. This unique identification number enables the Census Bureau to match addresses on an individual's tax form in consecutive years, and hence measure internal migration. EAR, going one step further than standard Administrative Records, attaches demographic characteristics of the taxfiler onto a 20-percent sample of tax returns. This crucial step allows EAR to subdivide internal migration by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and differentiates EAR from the standard Administrative Records method.

The Census Bureau is able to obtain these Social Security data on demographic characteristics only because of its unique position as a general purpose statistical agency.[1] Under terms of a 1981 agreement between the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Census Bureau, the Census Bureau received selected demographic characteristics for a systematic 20-percent sample of all SSNs issued from 1935 through 1981. The agreement with SSA is still in effect and the Census Bureau continues to receive quarterly updates of the same information for an equivalent sample of post-1981 SSN issuances. The sample data on individuals from SSA consists of the SSN and four items of demographic information—surname[2] (first 6 letters only), race, month and year of birth, and sex. The information for surname, date of birth, and sex is virtually complete, with response rates exceeding 99.9 percent. The very few informational omissions are filled by a "hot-decking" procedure where missing items are allocated from the previous acceptable SSN record.

The race and Hispanic origin items have a far higher rate of nonresponse. Consequently, the methods for determining appropriate race codes for some tax filers present a far more difficult problem than the determination of age and sex. The rules for allocating missing data or rejecting erroneous data are somewhat involved and are covered in more detail in the next section.

DEFINING RACE AND HISPANIC GROUPS ON TAX RETURNS

Race Data from the SSN

The basic data for assigning race, like age and sex, comes from the SS-5 form, the form used in applying for an SSN. From 1935 through 1980, the SS-5 had three response categories for the question on race:

White

Negro

Other

The first two categories present no problem. Individuals who responded as "White" are assigned as White and individuals who responded as "Negro" are assigned as Black. The "Other" category is somewhat more problematic. Ostensibly, "Other" at the time of SSA's inception, was meant to include the groups now defined as "Asian and Pacific Islander," and "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut." These groups were numerically small when Social Security began in the 1930's, but have experienced marked increases in population, particularly since the middle 1960's. The real increase in the Other Race category was further compounded when a significant proportion of the Hispanic origin population began to respond as "Other" to the race question. But, the "Other" race category cannot differentiate Asians and American Indians from Hispanics who chose "Other" as a race response. EAR's method of assigning racial categories for persons responding as "Other" on pre-1980 SS-5 forms is discussed below in the section, "Assigning Race Categories for the Hispanic Population."

In 1980, the SS-5 application form was changed. A five-category breakdown replaced the previous three-category grouping. The five current categories are:

White

Black or Negro

Asian or Pacific Islander

American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut

Hispanic

As before, only one of these categories presents a problem for EAR. Responses of "White" are assigned as White; "Black or Negro" as Black; and "Asian or Pacific Islander" and "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut" as Other. Since the EAR racial groupings are meant to be exhaustive, it is necessary to assign persons responding as "Hispanic" to one of EAR's three basic race groups (i.e., White, Black, Other).[3] The procedures used are also described in the section on "Assigning Race Categories for the Hispanic Population."

The final issue in assigning race codes involves persons who did not respond to the race question. Through the middle 1970's, the nonresponse rate for race on the SS-5 race query was a very manageable 1-2 percent. Since that time, the nonresponse rate has risen quite sharply and currently exceeds 5 percent. The procedures for allocating nonreponses to the race question are quite involved and use information about the taxfiler's surname and place of residence (at the ZIP code level). The detailed procedures are described in the section "Assigning Race Categories to 'Unknown' Race Responses."

Assigning Race Categories for the Hispanic Population

The assignment of Hispanic persons to racial groups based on responses to the SS-5 form involves two interrelated issues, which depend on the date of application for the SSN. For SSNs issued after 1980, a separate Hispanic response category exists, but persons electing that response must be assigned to one of the three racial groups used in EAR (White, Black, Other). For SSNs issued before 1980, many persons with Hispanic surnames answered "Other" to the race question, an answer that is inconsistent with EAR and most other data sets. These Hispanics who responded as "Other" were reassigned as either White or Black.

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[1] Individual-level data from other government agencies are provided to the Census Bureau under very stringent conditions that guarantee the confidentiality of individuals. The data can be used only by the Census Bureau and only for statistical purposes. Data can only be published in statistical aggregates and only in a form that guarantees that individual identities cannot be deduced. The individual-level data are not shared with any other agencies or individuals.

[2] The surname field supplied by SSA is the name on the SSN record in 1981, or at the time of application for persons receiving SSNs after 1981. For most men, the surname does not change. Most women who marry do notify SSA of a name change.

[3] Persons of Hispanic origin in EAR may be of any race, as in all Census Bureau data. However, in the 1980 census, less than 10 percent of the Hispanic population was Black, Asian or Pacific Islander, or American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.

In censuses before 1980, virtually all persons of Hispanic origin were considered White. The same is also true for vital statistics and various other current and past data systems. In the 1980 census, however, about 40 percent of persons of Hispanic origin answered the race question in a residual "Other, not specified" race category. In order to provide data consistent with historical data series and other contemporary data sets, the Census Bureau produced 1980 census data classified by "OMB-consistent modified" race categories.[4] In these data, persons of Hispanic origin who responded as "Other" to the Census race question without choosing one of the specified race categories were reclassified—most of them, as White (over 97 percent). The EAR race estimates presented here are designed to be consistent with the OMB-consistent modified race categories.

For purposes of the EAR estimates, *all* responses of "Hispanic" to SS-5 forms (post-1980) were reclassified into one of the three basic race categories. Although Hispanics can be of any race, the great majority are classified as "White", as opposed to the alternative choices of "Black", "Asian or Pacific Islander", or "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut". As a first step, all Hispanic responses to the post-1980 SS-5 form are initially considered to be "White." This *tentative* classification is subject to later modification depending on the racial composition of the individual taxfiler's ZIP code of residence. The specific rules used are described in the section on "Assigning Race Categories to 'Unknown' Race Responses."

Before SSA revised the SS-5 form in 1980, about one-half of all persons with Spanish surnames were responding as "Other" to the race question. Had that answer been accepted at face value, the "Other" category from SSA would have overstated the census data for the combined "Asian or Pacific Islander" and "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" groups by a factor of two. Consequently, persons with Spanish surnames[5] who responded as "Other" on the pre-1980 SS-5 form were also tentatively reclassified as "White." As with the post-1980 SS-5 responses of "Hispanic," these initial race reclassifications of White were also subject to further modification on the basis of racial composition of the individual taxfiler's ZIP code of residence.

Assigning Race Categories for "Unknown" Race Responses

The procedures for assigning a race category to the three groups—(1) persons who did not respond to the race question on the SS-5 form, (2) Hispanic surnamed persons who responded as "Other" (pre-1980), or (3) persons responding as "Hispanic" (post-1980)--are similar and use the same basic data sets. Since most persons in the United States are White (over 85 percent in 1980), a guiding principle of the reclassifying procedures was to assign persons as Black or Other only when there was strong evidence to do so. The data used for assigning race consist of surnames (i.e., whether the person has a distinctive ethnic surname) and place of residence (i.e., whether the person lives in a ZIP code with a high concentration of persons of a specific race).

Many surnames are associated with specific nationalities, ethnic groups, or race groups. EAR makes use of such relationships to assign race categories to persons of unknown race and to compensate for situations where the race information on the SS-5 form is inconsistent with EAR race definitions. The specific surname data used to assign race categories are: (1) the list of 12,500 Spanish surnames used to code the 1980 census[6]; (2) several shorter lists of Asian or American Indian surnames[7]; (3) and a list of common "Anglo-Saxon" names that are prevalent in the Black population.[8] Surnames were truncated to 6 letters on each of the three lists to be consistent with the data set supplied by SSA.

The racial composition of an individual's neighborhood (as measured by ZIP codes) is used in conjunction with these surname lists to help in assigning racial groups. All ZIP codes in the country were classified according to the proportion of tax payers in the ZIP area who are Black. The use of race assignment rules that are conditional upon the percentage Black in an area (described in steps 1, 2, and 3 below) is intended to avoid serious geographic anomalies in estimated racial composition.

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[4] Passel, Jeffrey S., "Procedures for Producing Preliminary OMB-Consistent Modified Race Data from the 1980 Census by Age, Sex, and Hispanic Origin for States and Counties," U.S. Bureau of the Census, unpublished paper, 1982.

[5] Persons of Hispanic origin, like many ethnic groups, tend to have distinctive surnames. See Passel, Jeffrey S. and David L. Word, "Constructing the List of Spanish Surnames for the 1980 Census: An Application of Bayes' Theorem," paper presented at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America, Denver, Colorado, April 1980. Although only the first six letters of surname appear on the SSA demographic file supplied to the Census Bureau, these truncated names have proved to be a good indicator of whether a person is Hispanic. For example, the 6-letter "names" of "GONZAL" and "RODRIG" are as good an indicator of Hispanicity as are the full surnames "GARCIA," "GOMEZ," or "DIAZ."

[6] Passel and Word, op.cit.

[7] Passel, Jeffrey S., David L. Word, Nampeo D. McKenney, and Yun Kim, "Postcensal Estimates of Asian Populations in the United States: A Description of Methods Using Surnames and Administrative Records," paper presented at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America, San Diego, California, April 1982.

[8] These names were selected by analyzing the racial distribution of surnames appearing on tax forms. For a list of the most common surnames in the United States, see Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Office of Program Operations, *Report of Distribution of Surnames in the Social Security Number File* September 1, 1984. Examples of such names are Smith, Jones, Thomas, Harris, etc.

Several major steps (shown below) are involved in assigning a race code to any sample tax return with either nonresponse or inconsistent response to the race item. Step 1 includes the basic procedures already described. Step 2 starts the treatment of unknowns. Step 3 continues with the treatment of nonresponses and those cases "tentatively identified as White" in step 1. The steps are:

1. a. If the race response on the SS-5 form is "White" or "Black (or Negro)," that response is accepted and the person is assigned to the appropriate racial group.
   b. If the response on the SS-5 form is "Asian or Pacific Islander" or "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," that response is accepted and the person is assigned to "Other" race.
   c. If the response on the SS-5 form is "Other" (i.e., a pre-1980 form) and the person does not have a Spanish surname, that response is accepted and the person is assigned to "Other" race.
   d. All remaining racial responses fall into one of three categories:
      (1) Persons who did not respond to the race question on the SS-5 form. (These are assigned with the procedures of Step 2.)
      (2) Pre-1980 applicants of "Other" race with a Spanish surname (6 letters only). (These are assigned from the procedures of Step 3.)
      (3) Post-1980 applicants of "Hispanic" race. (These are also assigned with the procedures of Step 3.)
2. If the surname on the SS-5 form (6 letters only) matches a name on the list of Asian and American Indian surnames, the existing unknown race reply is reassigned to "Other" race. Otherwise, the race classification proceeds to step 3.
3. a. For taxfilers needing a race code who reside in ZIP codes where more than 75 percent of the taxfilers are Black, the taxfiler is assigned as "Black." Note that step 3.a overrides any previous tentative assignment of "White" that may have been made to Hispanics.
   b. For taxfilers who reside in ZIP codes where 50 to 75 percent of the filers are Black, the filer is assigned as "Black" only if the filer's surname is one of the common Anglo-Saxon surnames (6 letters only). Otherwise, the filer is assigned as "White."
   c. For taxfilers who reside in ZIP codes where more than 25 percent but less than 50 percent of the taxfilers are Black, the designation is dependent on the surname of the filer. If the surname is not one of the common Anglo-Saxon surnames, the filer is assigned as "White." If the surname matches one of the common Anglo-Saxon surnames, the filer is given the race of the previous tax filer with one of these names who was "White" or "Black" (i.e., a "hot-deck" procedure).
   d. If none of these conditions is met (i.e., for taxfilers who reside in ZIP codes where less than 25 percent of the taxfilers are Black), the race of the individual taxfiler is assigned as "White." These steps permit all primary taxfilers to be assigned to an age-sex-race group and avoid the problems of an unknown race category on the demographic characteristics.

Defining the Hispanic Population

In addition to preparing population estimates for three race groups, EAR also provides subnational estimates for the Hispanic population. The 1980 base population for the Hispanic estimates is the modified 1980 census figures for Hispanics described in chapter 2. The migration rates, however, are calculated from matched tax returns of filers with Spanish surnames. In spite of the fact that persons applying for SSN's after 1980 had the opportunity to designate themselves as "Hispanic," EAR does not use that information in order to be consistent with data for pre-1980 applicants. Instead, the taxfiler is classified as Hispanic if the full surname appearing on the tax return (not the truncated 6-letter version) matches any name on the 1980 census list of Spanish surnames. Thus, the sole determinant of the component of internal migration for the Hispanic origin population is the migration rate of taxfilers with Hispanic surnames.

The Hispanic origin identifier based on self-reporting has a high degree of agreement with the Spanish surname identifier, particularly for males and children. (See table H.) However, for EAR, estimation of internal migration for the Hispanic population is not wholly dependent on a one-to-one correspondence between Spanish surnames and Spanish origin. Rather, it is only important that the internal

Table H. **Percent Distribution of Spanish Origin or Surname Males: March 1976 Current Population Survey**

Areaa	Spanish Origin and Surname	Spanish Origin Only	Spanish Surname Only	Net Difference
United States	77.2	13.9	8.9	5.8
Southwest*	83.5	10.9	5.6	5.9
Remainder of United States	68.9	17.9	13.2	5.7

*Includes Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas.

Note: Based on unweighted counts from the March 1976 CPS. Net difference is the percent by which the Spanish origin population exceeds the Spanish surname population. Source: Passel Jeffrey S. and David L. Word, "Constructing the List of Spanish Surnames for the 1980 Census: An Application of Bayes' Theorem." *op. cit.*

migration rate of the Spanish surname population serves as a reasonable proxy for the internal migration rate of the Hispanic origin population.

The high degree of agreement between the two identifiers ensures the validity of the EAR approach. Of every 100 males in the United States who have either a Spanish surname or are of Hispanic origin, 77 are members of both classes. Nine have Spanish surnames, but are not Hispanic origin, while 14 are Hispanic origin but do not have Spanish surnames. As a result, the Spanish origin population is about 6 percent greater than the Spanish surname population for males in the United States.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF DEPENDENTS

Primary taxfilers are assigned demographic characteristics directly from the information supplied on the SS-5 forms and the editing rules discussed earlier. If tax returns did not include dependents, the coding operation would be complete. However, the EAR estimation model requires demographic information on the entire population so demographic characteristics must be assigned to dependents as well as to primary filers. The rules for assigning demographic characteristics to dependents are straight forward and rely on basic familial and demographic relationships. These rules are used by EAR and not by the standard Administrative Records method because only EAR has the "rich" source of demographic data provided by the SSN. The rules used to assign demographic characteristics to dependents are:

1. Spouses are given the race/Hispanic status of the primary filer, the age of the primary filer, and the sex opposite from the primary filer. About 98 percent of married primary filers are male.
2. Dependent children are given the race/Hispanic status of the primary filer and are assigned to the age group under 20. Neither EAR nor the Federal tax form currently differentiates this youngest age group by sex.
3. Parents who are taken as tax exemptions are assumed to be over the age of 65. They are excluded from the migration tabulations because persons over age 65 are included in Medicare data.
4. Other dependents are assumed to be younger relatives (e.g., grandchildren, younger siblings, nephews, or nieces). Under this assumption, characteristics are assigned in the same manner as for children; i.e., these dependents are assumed to be under 20 years of age and to be of the same race/Hispanic group as the primary filer.
5. One-exemption returns filed by single persons under the age of 20 are excluded from the migration calculations to avoid double counting. These persons are assumed to be counted already as exemptions on their parent's tax return.

The assumptions on spouses (rule 1) were discussed in some detail in Chapter 2. The applicability of the other four rules cannot be evaluated numerically. However, for each rule, it is only necessary that the internal migration rate of the group defined by EAR (i.e., the "proxy" group) is representative of the internal migration rate of the group being estimated. The logic of the rules is designed to ensure that there is a close correspondence between the "proxy" group and the actual group.

As a result of rule 5, a number of tax returns are excluded from the EAR estimates of internal migration. Specifically, the exclusion is confined to those returns containing one exemption filed by single persons under age 20. Table I shows the income distribution by age for one-exemption tax returns filed by single White males for 1980. (The distribution of income by age for Blacks and females is quite similar to that shown for White males.) Although the data in table I do not contain explicit information on who is or who is not a dependent, the pattern of income levels as reported on the tax returns suggests that most of these persons under age 20 could not be self-supporting. Thus, they are extremely likely to be counted as exemptions on some other tax returns. Following this logic, EAR eliminates all one-exemption tax returns filed by single persons under age 20 from the calculation of migration.[9]

Table I. **Percentage Distribution of One-Exemption Tax Returns by Age and Income Category: 1980 Federal Tax Returns for White Males**

Age	Percentage in Income Category		
	Less than $3,400	$3,400 to $7,400	More than $7,400
15 years	95	4	1
16 years	93	6	1
17 years	80	19	1
18 years	61	34	5
19 years	44	39	17
20 years	32	37	31
21 years	28	33	39
22 years	25	30	45
23 years	20	27	53
24 years	17	23	60
25 years	15	20	65
26 years	14	18	68
27 years	14	18	68
28 years	14	17	69
29 years	13	18	69
30-34 years	13	15	72

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[9] In future years, it will be possible for both EAR and the standard Administrative Records method to use a direct approach to determine whether such one-exemption tax returns are in fact duplicates. The tax reform act of 1986 requires that persons filing tax returns state whether they are included as an exemption on another tax return.

CONVERTING MATCHED TAX RETURNS TO MIGRATION DATA

Coverage, Match Rate, and Efficiency

To understand the relationship of tax payer migration to population migration, it is necessary to have a firm understanding of three concepts—coverage, match rate, and efficiency—that are common to EAR and the standard Administrative Records method. These three concepts form the basis for deriving estimates of population migration from information on taxfiler migration. Furthermore, the differences in the application of efficiency rates in the two versions provides insight why EAR is not just a method for developing race estimates, but why it is actually superior to the standard Administrative Records method for estimating total population.[10]

Definitions. Each of the three concepts--coverage, match rate, and efficiency—can be defined for detailed population cells. Although each can be defined mathematically for any demographic group in any area for any year, the notation required to specify particular conditions obscures the broader meanings of the equations and concepts. Consequently, the equations shown below do not include indexes for age, sex, race, time, or area. However, it is important to note that the terms in each equation are specific for a single set of variables.

COVERAGE is the ratio of the number of tax exemptions (i.e., the "tax exemption population") at *one* date to the estimated population on that same date.

$$\text{Coverage} = \text{Exemptions} / \text{Population} \quad (1)$$

In the standard Administrative Records method, the numerator is the total number of exemptions appearing on tax returns that are *not* claiming additional exemptions for age (65 and over). The denominator is the estimated resident population under age 65 for the same geographic area. For EAR, separate coverage rates are developed for each of the 44 demographic groups within the geographic area that are under the age of 65.

MATCH RATE is the proportion of the tax exemption population in an area in the initial year of the migration interval that is matched in the second year of the interval.

$$\text{Match Rate} = \text{Matched Exemptions} / \text{Exemptions} \quad (2)$$

In the standard Administrative Records method, one match rate is calculated for each area, but EAR defines 44 distinct match rates for each geographic area. In general, the match rates tend to be less variable for demographic groups than coverage rates. (See table J for more detail.)

EFFICIENCY is the product of Coverage and Match Rate. It can also be defined as the ratio of the tax exemption population found in consecutive years (i.e., matched exemptions) to the estimated total population in the first year.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Efficiency} &= \text{Coverage} \cdot \text{Match Rate}\\ &= \text{Matched Exemptions} / \text{Population} \quad (3)\end{aligned}$$

Efficiency is the crucial factor for converting observed migration of taxpayers into *migration estimates* for the general population. EAR accomplishes this conversion to population migration by dividing the measured internal migration for a particular demographic class of taxpayers by the associated efficiency rate.

Relationship to Estimating Internal Migration. Accurate estimates of net internal migration are the key to constructing accurate component population estimates. The estimates of the internal migration component in the two versions of the Administrative Record methods are based on migration of taxfilers. Both EAR and the standard Administrative Records method assume that the migration rate derived for taxfilers is representative of the total migration rate for the equivalent population group.

The difference between the migration *rate* as measured by matched tax returns and the unknown "true" migration rate is a function of both the proportion of nonfilers and their rates of migration relative to that of the filers. When nonfilers migrate at the same rate as filers, the migration rate for the total population as measured by matched tax returns will be extremely accurate. Since the rate of nonfiler migration cannot be observed in either version of the Administrative Records method, it is necessary to rely on the assumption that nonfiler migration does not differ substantially from the observed migration rate of filers.

High efficiency levels imply that measured migration of filers closely corresponds to "true" migration because there are few nonfilers. Estimated internal migration for areas with high efficiency rates or for demographic groups having high areal efficiency rates are likely to be accurate because the tax-filing population and the total population are essentially synonymous. The estimate of internal migration will be flawed only when efficiency is low and the migration of nonfilers differs markedly from filers. A low efficiency rate by itself does not necessarily produce a poor estimate of population migration.

An Application—National Data. Table J presents national estimates of coverage, match rate, and efficiency for the total and Black populations (by age and sex) for the migration year 1984-85. Although local, not national, efficiency rates are the principal factor influencing the conversion from tax migration to population migration in EAR, the national rates shown in Table J provide some indications of the potential level of error in the EAR population estimates.

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[10] Word, David L. and Meyer Zitter, Further Developments in Intercensal Population Estimates Using Administrative Records, American Statistical Association, *Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section: 1982*, pp. 260-261.

Table J. **Coverage, Match Rate, and Efficiency by Age and Sex for the Total and Black Populations: 1984-85**

(Values expressed as percentages)

Children	TOTAL POPULATION			BLACK POPULATION		
	Coverage	Match Rate	Efficiency	Coverage	Match Rate	Efficiency
Children	105.5	93.1	98.2	106.9	89.8	96.0
Males						
20-24 yrs.	83.0	91.0	75.5	64.6	85.4	55.2
25-34 yrs.	84.8	92.9	78.8	75.4	87.7	66.1
35-44 yrs.	86.6	94.2	81.6	77.8	89.8	69.9
45-54 yrs.	87.1	95.1	82.8	76.2	91.5	69.7
55-64 yrs.	85.9	95.1	81.7	67.7	91.3	61.8
65+ years	70.4	90.8	63.9	40.1	86.0	34.5
Females						
20-24 yrs.	69.7	84.5	58.9	47.7	82.2	39.2
25-34 yrs.	78.9	90.6	71.5	66.2	87.8	58.1
35-44 yrs.	86.1	93.5	80.5	74.1	91.0	67.4
45-54 yrs.	86.8	94.8	82.3	71.2	92.3	65.7
55-64 yrs.	84.9	95.2	80.8	65.1	91.6	59.6
65+ years	70.7	92.1	65.1	45.9	89.1	40.9

For adult males below the age of 65, coverage does not vary from 85 percent. At this level of coverage, overall migration rates cannot be significantly influenced by the migration behavior of the nonfilers. Over age 65 though, coverage drops to about 70 percent. The coverage rates for Black males in the prime labor force participation ages are about 10 percentage points lower than for the total male population. In addition, there is a far greater decrease in coverage for Black males in the surrounding ages (under 25 and over 55).

Although the coverage and efficiency rates for Blacks are lower than for the total population, we can infer that EAR's procedures for estimating Black internal migration work quite well. The accuracy of the 1980 Black population estimates for States and metropolitan areas with substantial Black populations did not differ from the accuracy of the 1980 total population estimates for the same type of areas.[11] If the migration estimates had been flawed, the population estimates could not have been so accurate.

The lower coverage rates for females aged 20 to 34 may be related to EAR's method of allocating age of spouse. EAR allocates the wife's age to the same broad age group as her husband. Since a wife is often in a younger age category than her husband (e.g., a 25-year-old man could certainly be married to a 24-year-old woman), this procedure could lead to an understatement of female coverage in the younger age groups. In addition, the lower coverage for females in the younger ages might also be attributable to unmarried mothers who do not file tax returns. These women are less likely to be in the labor force than the unmarried women in their age cohort who do not have children. Moreover, they are less likely to appear on a tax return than married women.

The estimated coverage rates for children are spuriously high. Since coverage rates cannot actually exceed 100 percent, these rates suggest some possible problems in the determination of demographic characteristics for dependents on tax returns. There are a number of factors that could contribute to this excess coverage, even after the possibility of duplicate filing has been eliminated. College students over the age of 20 who receive half their financial support from parents can be claimed as dependents on their parents' tax return. EAR classifies these persons as under 20 years of age. A second possibility is that both parties of a marriage terminated by divorce might be claiming their children as dependents. Finally, all "other" dependents are assigned to this young age group. Such dependents who are actually over age 20 would erroneously add to the coverage of children.

Population Aged 65 Years and Over. Data from matched tax returns are not used to estimate migration (or population) for the group aged 65 and over. Rather, the population estimates for this group are derived by taking the difference in the number of Medicare enrollees in consecutive years. Although this procedure does not yield estimates of the components of gross migration, it has proved to be extremely accurate for estimating the population aged 65 and over. This finding is generally attributed to the fact that Medicare coverage is so complete for this population.

More than 95 percent of the population over age 70 is enrolled in the Medicare program. Even in the first year of Medicare eligibility (i.e., age 65), nearly 90 percent of the eligible population avails itself of the opportunity to participate in this program. With such high levels of coverage, Medicare enrollment data are extremely useful for population estimation and are used in all phases of the Census Bureau's population estimates program.

As might be expected, the coverage rate for Federal tax filing begins to fall off drastically at normal retirement ages. Table K shows this phenomenon with 1980 data on levels of tax coverage for persons aged 55 years and over. Although current coverage rates may differ slightly, any differences are probably minor.

There is a significant and steady downward trend in coverage for all of the race-sex groups after age 65.[12] The decrease is much more noticeable for the Black population. Coverage levels are so low for Blacks over age 65 and Whites over age 75 that matched tax returns would be totally unsuitable for measuring migration of these groups.

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[11] See text tables E and F in Chapter 2.

[12] Estimates of tax coverage are calculated from a 20-percent sample, so small differences may not be statistically significant.

Table K. **Coverage Rates for Persons Aged 55 Years and Over by Age, Sex, and Race: 1980 Federal Tax Returns**

(Values expressed in percents)

Age	White		Black	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
55-59 years	88	86	73	66
60 years	88	84	74	65
61 years	86	80	65	55
62 years	90	80	69	55
63 years	83	79	62	50
64 years	83	76	64	50
65 years	83	70	59	42
66 years	77	64	49	35
67 years	71	59	45	29
68 years	68	49	40	23
69 years	63	49	38	23
70-74 years	58	48	29	18
75-79 years	48	39	19	12
80-84 years	42	35	13	8
85 and over	41	25	10	6

Even though it would be desirable to develop explicit estimates of the components of net migration for all age groups, it is not practical to make direct calculations of internal migration for the elderly from matched tax returns, given the low coverage rates. The accuracy of migration estimates for the elderly would be even more questionable for areas where a sizable proportion of the elderly population reside in retirement communities. The elderly living in these special retirement communities tend to be affluent and, thus, more likely to file tax returns and to migrate than the rest of the elderly population in the same area.

Calculating Gross Migration from Matched Tax Returns

There are two principal issues for EAR to confront in estimating migration from the tax return data. The first issue, common to both EAR and the standard Administrative Records method, is how to deal with undercoverage (i.e., the population that is not represented on tax returns). The concepts of efficiency and coverage directly enter into the conversion of tax filer migration into population migration.

The second issue is that the matched tax returns used for EAR· come from a 20-percent sample. It would be desirable to have demographic information encoded on all tax returns, not just the 20-percent sample. However, the lack of demographic characteristics on 80 percent of the tax forms will not materially affect the accuracy of the population estimates for the areas included in this report.[13]

There are, of course, individual data cells containing small numbers of people (e.g., Black females aged 45 to 54 in the Rochester, Minnesota MSA) where one should be wary of both the internal migration estimate and the postcensal population estimate. In such cases, safeguards are imposed on the EAR estimate of internal migration to keep it from being unreasonably high. A description of the method used to cap the internal migration estimates appears below in the section on calculating in-migration. Even with these safeguards, the potential for error is so great that population estimates are not included in this report when the population base is small.

Gross Out-Migration. In both EAR and the standard Administrative Records method, tax return migration data is converted into estimates of population migration by assuming that the migration rate in the tax data applies to the resident population estimate.[14] The three categories of matched exemptions used in measuring migration are: in-migrants to an area, out-migrants from the area, and nonmigrants (i.e., taxfilers who file from the same geographic area in both years). The estimate of gross out-migration from an area is the out-migration rate based on matched exemptions times the base year population in the area.[15] In this context, matched exemptions refer to exemptions filed from an area in the first year of the migration interval, regardless of where they are found in the second year; i.e., total matched exemptions are calculated as nonmigrants plus out-migrants. Algebraically, the estimate of gross out-migration can be written as:

$$\text{Gross Out-Migration} = \text{Out-Migration Rate} \cdot \text{Population} \qquad (4)$$

$$= \frac{\text{Out-Migrant Exemptions}}{\text{Matched Exemptions}} \cdot \text{Population}$$

Efficiency is defined as the ratio of matched exemptions to population, (See equation 3.) equation 4 can be rewritten to show that the estimate of gross out-migration from an area is the number of out-migrant tax exemptions divided by the efficiency for the area:

$$\text{Gross Out-Migration} = \frac{\text{Out-Migrant Exemptions}}{\text{Efficiency Rate}} \qquad (5)$$

In EAR, gross out-migration is computed separately for each of the 44 demographic cells under age 65 in all 488 EAR areas. Equation 5 is used to calculate out-migration for every cell regardless of the level of efficiency. Estimates of the total gross out-migration (under age 65) for each EAR area are formed by summing the individual out-migration estimates for each age-sex-race cell.

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[13] See Chapter 2 for a discussion of the approximate levels of estimation error that can be attributed to sampling. As an aside, the EAR sampling rate for migration estimates is approximately twice the rate used in the other principal source of small-area data on migrant characteristics—the 1980 census data on movement during the 1975-80 period.

[14] The resident population base used in the various estimates differs according to the available data. Generally, the base excludes the group quarters population. In some variants of the standard Administrative Records method, the base includes only persons under age 65; in others, it includes all ages

[15] For clarity, all subscripts and superscripts are omitted from the equations. The EAR migration estimates are derived separately for 44 demographic cells, whereas the standard Administrative Records method relies on a single global rate.

Gross In-Migration. Logic suggests that the estimate of gross in-migration would be derived in a manner analogous to the estimate of gross out-migration shown in equation 5. In fact, gross in-migration is calculated in just that manner in the standard Administrative Records method. However, there are two factors mitigating against this approach. First, the in-migrants to any particular area will themselves be out-migrants from different areas with differing efficiency rates. The efficiency rates tend to differ from one another, but most importantly, they tend to differ from the efficiency rate at the destination. Thus, some taxfiler in-migrants would be inflated by too great a factor and others by too small a factor.

A second problem is that the efficiency rate for the destination area could be so low that the estimated level of in-migration for a demographic cell would be unreasonably high. Generally, efficiency rates calculated for demographic cells with relatively large populations do not differ greatly from the national efficiency rate for that cell. When there is a large difference, it is impossible to gauge whether the difference is "real" or only a sampling problem.

To avoid having to distinguish these problems, the efficiency rate used for calculating estimated gross in-migration (for EAR only) is modified slightly from the rate used in estimating gross out-migration. The modification is developed in two steps. First, a Local Efficiency Rate (LER) is calculated for all 44 demographic cells in each EAR area according to equation 3. This LER is averaged with the National Efficiency Rate (NER) for the same demographic cell to obtain a Modified Local Efficiency Rate (MLER). However, if the initial Local Efficiency Rate differs from the National Efficiency Rate by more than 20 percent, then the Modified Local Efficiency Rate is brought to within 10 percent of the National Efficiency Rate for that cell. In other words, the MLER for any demographic cell within an individual EAR area is constrained to the interval bounded by 90 percent and 110 percent of the National Efficiency Rate for that cell. Algebraically, MLER is:

$$\text{MLER} = \begin{cases} 0.9 \cdot \text{NER} & \text{,if LER} < 0.8 \cdot \text{NER} \\ (\text{LER} + \text{NER}) / 2 & \text{,if } 0.8 \cdot \text{NER} \leq \text{LER} \leq 1.2 \cdot \text{NER} \\ 1.1 \cdot \text{NER} & \text{,if LER} > 1.2 \cdot \text{NER} \end{cases} \qquad (6)$$

The Modified Local Efficiency Rate converts in-migrant tax exemptions into an estimate of total gross in-migrants. Equation 6 allows the estimates of gross in-migration to be calculated in a fashion directly analogous to the calculation of gross out-migration previously discussed in equation 5:

$$\text{Gross In-Migration} = \frac{\text{In-Migrant Exemptions}}{\text{Modified Local Efficiency Rate}} \qquad (7)$$

State Estimates of Migration . Although EAR develops estimates of gross in-migration and gross out-migration for 488 separate geographic areas, estimates of gross migration at the State level cannot be produced by adding the estimates of gross migration for the separate EAR areas within the State. The following example should clarify that statement.

Suppose that 3 of the 488 units of EAR geography are the Houston metropolitan area, the Dallas metropolitan area, and the rest of Texas. EAR provides estimates of gross in-migration and gross out-migration for each of the three areas. But, EAR doesn't differentiate the out-migrants from Houston who are also out-migrants from Texas and the out-migrants from Houston who are simultaneously in-migrants to Dallas or to the rest of Texas. These latter two groups are neither in-migrants nor out-migrants when the geographic unit of consideration is the State of Texas. Thus, migration flows from Houston to Dallas and Houston to the remainder of Texas would need to be excluded from Houston's out-migration when an estimate of gross out-migration from the State of Texas is compiled. Unfortunately, EAR's data base does not allow tracking of individual migration flows between separate areas. However, the estimate of net migration for a State is the sum of the net migration estimates for all areas within the State.

COMPARISON OF EAR AND THE STANDARD ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS METHOD: AN EXAMPLE

Both EAR and the standard Administrative Records method use the same basic data to estimate natural increase and international migration. The principal difference between the methods is in the derivation of internal migration. Both methods calculate this component by inflating the number of migrants appearing on matched tax returns by the inverse of the efficiency rate. (See equations 5 and 7.) However, there are several differences in implementation between the methods. An obvious difference is that standard Administrative Records uses all tax returns in the estimates, while EAR uses only a 20-percent sample. In part because of problems inherent in small samples, EAR dampens the effect of extreme efficiency values on the estimate of in-migrants by averaging the local efficiency rate with the national rate. (See equation 6.) The standard Administrative Records method, on the other hand, treats in-migrants and out-migrants in the same manner.

The greatest difference between EAR and the standard Administrative Records method is that EAR separates the population into 44 age-sex-race groups whereas the standard Administrative Records method treats all persons under 65 as a single group. In EAR, the differential efficiencies for each of the 44 demographic groups are applied to migrant exemptions for the appropriate subgroup of the population. To give a specific example, EAR assumes that Black males aged 25-34 in an area who do not file tax returns migrate at the same rate as Black males of the same age in that area who do file. The standard Administrative Records method, on the other hand, assumes that Black males aged 25-34 in an area who do not file tax returns migrate at the same rate as ALL taxfilers under age 65 from the area.

If the efficiency rates for all demographic groups and areas were equal, EAR and the standard Administrative Records method would generate the same estimates of internal migration. However, there is wide variation in the efficiency rates across geographic areas and among demographic subgroups. Nationally, the efficiency rates for Whites under age 65 is about 85 percent; for Blacks of the same age, it is close to 70 percent. Much of the variation in local area efficiency rates parallels the underlying national variation among demographic groups. As might be expected, the geographic variation in efficiency is far greater among counties than for States and regions.

The following example illustrates how variations in efficiency rates and observed migration rates among demographic classes can lead to sizable differences in the estimates of total internal migration. To the extent that EAR utilizes the demographic variations in migration patterns, it should estimate total internal migration more accurately.

EAR may even produce better estimates when the migration of nonfilers differs from that of filers. If migration of nonfilers within a geographic area varies across demographic groups in a manner similar (but not identical) to the migration of filers, EAR will still capture some of the migration differentials. The standard Administrative Records method assigns a single migration rate to all nonfilers regardless of their demographic characteristics and so does not enable that method to capture the local area compositional differences. On the other hand, EAR weights the observed migration of filers (and nonfilers) within a demographic cell by the estimated size of the group. Thus, even if the basic assumption of equal migration rates between filers and nonfilers is **invalid** within some demographic groups, EAR will give the failed assumption less weight. This apparent advantage of EAR may be offset somewhat by the difficulties inherent with small sample sizes.

The following example (table L) uses a hypothetical community of 20,000 persons to illustrate the difference between EAR and the standard Administrative Records method. One half of the population (10,000 persons) in the initial year are White; the remaining 10,000 persons are Black. In the migration interval, 5,000 Whites leave the area (i.e., migrate out) and 1,000 Whites migrate into the community. For Blacks, these figures are reversed. Black in-migration is 5,000 and Black out-migration is 1,000. For simplicity, we will assume no births and deaths so that natural increase is zero. Thus, at the end of the interval, the community still has 20,000 persons, but the new race distribution is 6,000 Whites and 14,000 Blacks. The actual amount of total net internal migration is *zero*—6,000 in-migrants and 6,000 out-migrants.

To simulate the estimation process for EAR and the standard Administrative Records method, it is necessary to make assumptions about the proportion of the population filing taxes and the efficiency rates. The local efficiency rates for Whites and Blacks are assumed to be the same as the national averages for these groups. For Whites, efficiency is assumed to be *85 percent*. This implies 850 in-migrant exemptions, 4,250 out-migrant exemptions, and 4,250 nonmigrant exemptions. Efficiency for Blacks is assumed to be *70 percent*, resulting in 3,500 in-migrant exemptions, 700 out-migrant exemptions, and 6,300 nonmigrant exemptions.

Table L. **Internal Migration Estimates for a Hypothetical Community: Comparison of EAR and the Standard Administrative Records Method**

	Total	White	Black
ACTUAL INTERNAL MIGRATION			
In-Migrants	6,000	1,000	5,000
Out-Migrants	6,000	5,000	1,000
Net Migration	0	-4,000	4,000
STANDARD ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS			
In-Migration			
Exemptions	4,350	(850)	(3,500)
Efficiency	77.5%	(77.5%)	(77.5%)
Estimated In-Migrants	5,613	(1,097)	(4,516)
Out-Migration			
Exemptions	4,950	(4,250)	(700)
Efficiency	77.5%	(77.5%)	(77.5%)
Estimated Out-Migrants	6,387	(5,484)	(903)
Estimated Net Migration	-774	(-4,387)	(3,613)
EAR			
In-Migration			
Exemptions	4,350	850	3,500
Efficiency	(72.5%)	85.0%	70.0%
Estimated In-Migrants	6,000	1,000	5,000
Out-Migration			
Exemptions	4,950	4,250	700
Efficiency	(82.5%)	85.0%	70.0%
Estimated Out-Migrants	6,000	5,000	1,000
Estimated Net Migration	0	-4,000	4,000

Note: Figures shown in parentheses are not actually used in the calculations. Rather, they are implied by the assumptions of the example and the method.

EAR uses separate efficiency rates to estimate total migration while the standard Administrative Records method uses only a single global efficiency rate for the community. The separate assumptions on efficiency by race imply 4,350 in-migrant exemptions, 4,950 out-migrant exemptions, and 10,550 nonmigrant exemptions. The overall efficiency rate implied by these figures is 77.5 percent. This rate is then applied to the observed tax paying migrants (in and out) in the standard Administrative Records method to arrive at an estimate of total in and out migration. Although the assumptions in the example are admittedly extreme, they do serve to illustrate some of the important differences between the two estimation methods.

Since EAR and the standard Administrative Records method treat all components of population change other than internal migration identically, the preceding example dealt only with estimates of internal migration derived from the two administrative records procedures. Table L details the derivation of estimated internal migration by the two methods and shows the "true" or actual migration data.

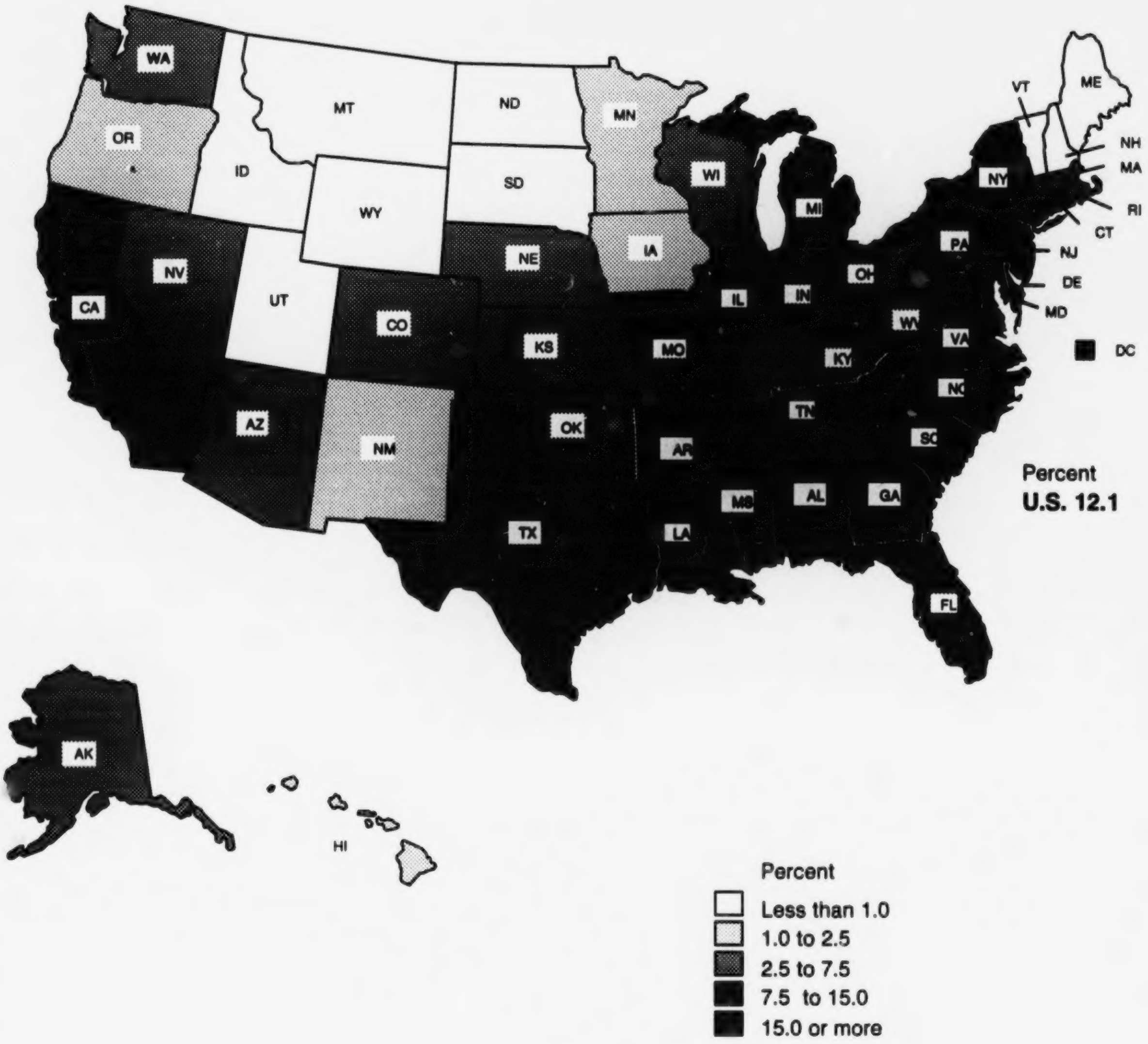
In the example, the EAR estimate of net migration is exactly equal to the true net migration, while the migration estimate from the standard Administrative Records method is significantly different. The difference between the two migration estimates in table L arises because Whites and Blacks have different rates of migration and different efficiency rates; also, the racial composition of the community differs from the national average.

EAR explicitly separates the tax data migration by race and recognizes the differences in efficiency between the two racial groups. The standard Administrative Records method is tied to a single efficiency rate for converting tax data into estimates of migration. In the example, the single efficiency rate overstates White migration and understates Black migration. Because of the underlying differences in net migration by race, the standard Administrative Records method seriously errs in estimating population as well as internal migration.

The numbers in table L support the EAR methodology. The efficiency rates for Blacks are generally lower than those for Whites and a difference of this magnitude would not be unreasonable when age-sex-groups are compared.

EAR can explicitly correct for these differences in efficiency and will often produce a more appropriate estimate of total internal migration than the standard Administrative Records method. Furthermore, as the example illustrates, EAR also produces separate population estimates for the racial/ethnic groups, while the standard Administrative Records method does not.

Figure 1. **Black as a Proportion of Total State Population: 1985**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TX
LA
FL
AK
HI
Percent
U.S. 12.1
Percent
Less than 1.0
1.0 to 2.5
2.5 to 7.5
7.5 to 15.0
15.0 or more

Chapter 4. Trends in the Black Population: 1980 to 1985

National

The Black population in the United States increased from 26.7 million on April 1, 1980 to an estimated 28.9 million by July 1, 1985. The 2.2 million increase translates to a growth rate of 8.3 percent, one and one-half times the rate for the total population of the United States for the same time span. Blacks accounted for 12.1 percent of the U.S. population in 1985 as opposed to 11.8 percent five years earlier.

Regions and States

In 1985, sixteen States (see table M) had Black populations in excess of one million. Two of these States, New York (2.7 million) and California (2.1 million) had Black populations of more than two million. Only 12 states had more than one million Blacks in 1980, while New York was the only State at that time with two million Blacks.The four States whose Black population passed one million in this decade are Alabama, Maryland, New Jersey, and South Carolina. Ten States and the District of Columbia had between 200,000 and 1,000,000 Blacks in 1985, and 8 additional states had between 50,000 and 200,000 Blacks.

Table M. States with 1985 Black Population Exceeding 1,000,000

(Numbers are in thousands)

Rank	State	Population		Percent change	Proportion Black	
		1985	1980		1980	1985
1	New York	2,733	2,515	8.7	14.3	15.4
2	California	2,074	1,832	13.3	7.7	7.8
3	Texas	1,909	1,708	11.8	12.0	11.8
4	Illinois	1,775	1,682	5.6	14.3	15.4
5	Georgia	1,600	1,466	9.2	26.8	27.0
6	Florida	1,565	1,350	15.9	13.9	13.9
7	North Carolina	1,392	1,320	5.4	22.5	22.5
8	Louisiana	1,348	1,240	8.8	29.5	30.0
9	Michigan	1,243	1,200	3.6	13.0	13.5
10	Ohio	1,136	1,081	5.1	10.9	11.5
11	Pennsylvania	1,102	1,055	4.5	8.9	9.3
12	Virginia	1,091	1,011	7.9	18.9	19.0
13	Maryland	1,076	960	12.1	22.8	24.2
14	Alabama	1,055	997	5.8	25.6	26.2
15	New Jersey	1,025	942	8.8	12.8	13.6
16	South Carolina	1,012	949	6.6	30.4	30.5

Eight of the remaining 16 states, (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming) had fewer than 5,000 Blacks in 1985.

For the States with a Black population of at least one million, the highest growth rates are Florida (15.9 percent), California (13.3 percent), Maryland (12.1 percent), and Texas (11.8 percent). Michigan, (3.6 percent) had the lowest Black growth rate among these States, but its rate of Black population increase was not materially different from that of other neighboring industrial states.

California's estimated Black growth of 243,000 (13.3 percent) between 1980 and 1985 (table 1) ranked first among States. Three other states New York at 219,000 (8.7 percent), Florida at 215,000 (15.9 percent), and Texas at 201,000 (11.8 percent) registered Black population increases of a similar magnitude. Only one state, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia lost Black population during the 1980-1985 period.

Racial composition or change in racial composition is often of greater interest than estimated numerical change. Even though Florida, California, and Texas exceeded the national rate of Black growth, none had an appreciably greater proportion of Blacks in their population in 1985 than 1980. In fact, Texas had a lower proportion of Blacks in 1985 (11.8 percent) than in 1980 (12.0 percent).

On the other hand, there were 3 States where Blacks increased their share of a State's population by at least one percentage point (table 1 following this chapter). The States are: New York from 14.3 to 15.4 percent; Maryland from 22.8 to 24.2 percent; and Mississippi from 35.2 to 36.3 percent. Mississippi had the greatest proportion (36.3 percent) of Blacks for any State in 1985; South Carolina (30.5 percent) was second; and Louisiana (30.0 percent), was third. The District of Columbia, which is actually a city, is estimated to have been 69.7 percent Black in 1985.

The South continues to have both the greatest number of Blacks and the greatest proportion of total population that is Black among the four census regions. Slightly over one-half (52.8 percent) of the Black population in the United States lived in the South in 1985, roughly the same as the percentage of the national Black population living in that region at the time of the 1980 census (52.7 percent). Overall, 18.7 percent of the South's population is Black, compared with 8.7 percent for the remaining three regions.To place this statistic in another perspective, the proportion of population that is Black in the States of New York and Illinois (15.4 percent) is exceeded in 11 of the 16 Southern states.

Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Differences

More than four out of every five Blacks reside in metropolitan areas. The estimated rate of the Black population increase for all metropolitan areas from 1980 to 1985 was 9.0 percent, almost double the 4.7 percent rate of the Black population increase occurring in nonmetropolitan areas (tables 2 and 3 following). The major cause of this differential growth is a continued net outmigration of Blacks from the nonmetropolitan portion of the South.

Over 90 percent of the nonmetropolitan Black population continues to reside in the South (4.6 of the 5.0 million). Although nearly 10 percent of this country's nonmetropolitan population is Black, only one percent of the nonmetropolitan population in the North and West is Black. There are just three States outside of the South where the nonmetropolitan population is even 2 percent Black. The three States are: Missouri (3.3 percent), Kansas (2.5 percent), and Illinois (2.4 percent).

Individual Metropolitan Areas

The New York City metropolitan area's[1] Black population was estimated to be 3.2 million on July 1, 1988 (table N and table 4). More than 10 percent of the United States' Black population lives in the New York CMSA and New York's Black population is greater than the total population of all but ten metropolitan areas in this country. Over one-half of New York's estimated 260,000 Black population increase during the 1980-85 period is directly attributable to the component of net international migration. Miami and Boston are the only other metropolitan complexes in the United States that derive any appreciable portion of their Black population growth from this source.

Los Angeles is the only other metropolitan area with a Black population increase of more than 100 thousand (129,000) from 1980 to 1985. Eight additional areas had Black population gains of between 50,000 and 100,000. Alphabetically, they are: Atlanta (82,000), Chicago (81,000), Dallas (68,000), Houston (77,000), Miami (93,000), Philadelphia (64,000), San Francisco (53,000), and Washington, D.C. (90,000).

Natural increase (the number of births minus the number of deaths) tends to be relatively high for the Black population. Therefore, very few metropolitan areas experience enough net Black outmigration to cause a loss in Black population. In fact, only 6 of the 223 metropolitan areas appearing in table 4 lost Black population between 1980 and 1985. The largest losses in Black population occurred in Killeen, TX (-900) and Clarksville, TN (-1,200), and were caused by reported declines in the military stationed at Fort Hood and Fort Campbell, respectively.

Table N. Metropolitan Areas with 1985 Black Population Exceeding 500,000

(Numbers are in thousands)

Rank	Metropolitan	Population		Percent change	Proportion Black	
		1985	1980		1980	1985
1	New York CMSA	3,201	2,941	8.8	16.9	18.1
2	Chicago CMSA......	1,645	1,564	5.2	19.7	20.3
3	Los Angeles CMSA..	1,194	1,065	12.1	9.3	9.2
4	Philadelphia CMSA ..	1,109	1,044	6.2	18.4	19.2
5	Washington D.C. MSA	965	874	10.3	26.9	27.3
6	Detroit CMSA	949	921	3.1	19.4	20.4
7	Houston CMSA......	641	564	13.6	18.2	18.0
8	Atlanta MSA	608	526	15.6	24.6	24.9
9	Baltimore MSA	592	561	5.6	25.5	26.0
10	San Francisco CMSA.	524	471	11.2	8.8	8.9

According to table 4, there are sixteen metropolitan entities with five-year growth rates for the Black population at or above 20 percent, but Miami (23.3 percent) is the only area with a sizable Black population. Sacramento (28.5 percent), Honolulu (25.5 percent) and Phoenix (25.2 percent), all located in the West, had the most rapid rates of Black population growth among MSA's for the period 1980 to 1985.[2] Each of these areas had also experienced rapid growth in their total population. Three PMSA's within the Los Angeles metropolitan complex, Riverside (39.0 percent), Anaheim (29.6 percent), and Oxnard (27.2 percent) had particularly large rates of Black growth over the 1980-85 period.

There are 17 metropolitan areas in the United States where Blacks constitute more than 30 percent of the total population (table O). All are in the South and most of them are small. Memphis (41.4 percent) and New Orleans (33.6 percent) are the only areas listed whose total population exceeds 500,000.

Counties

Table 5 presents Black population estimates for the 54 individual counties having Black populations of more than 80,000 in 1980. Cook County (Chicago), IL with an estimated 1985 Black population of 1,416,000 had more

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[1] For convenience, individual metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) in this section will be denoted by single readily recognized names, rather than by official titles. Furthermore, any reference to a particular metropolitan area refers to the larger consolidated metropolitan area (CMSA) when both the CMSA and the primary MSA (PMSA) are defined (e.g., Detroit will be taken to mean the Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA).

[2] Fresno, CA is listed in table 4 as having had a Black population increase of 33.5 percent. However this large rate of increase is spuriously high. The apparent error in the estimate is attributable to an overstatement in registered Black births reported by NCHS. A large proportion of the Hispanic births occurring in the city of Fresno were erroneously tabulated as Black. Had the birth registration data from the State of California been used in the construction of the estimates, the estimate of the Black population in the Fresno MSA would have been trimmed by nearly 6,000. This alternative estimate suggests that Fresno's true Black growth rate for 1980-85 was slightly in excess of 10 percent.

Blacks than 45 of the 50 States. Los Angeles County (1,037,000) is the only other county with an estimated 1985 Black population of over one million. Wayne County (Detroit), MI at 842,000, Kings County (Brooklyn), NY at 839,000, Philadelphia County, PA at 663,000, and Harris County (Houston), TX at 533,000 round out the list of counties with 1985 estimated Black populations in excess of 500,000.

Table O. Metropolitan Areas that are More than 30 Percent Black in 1985

Metropolitan	Percent Black		Metropolitan	Percent Black	
	1985	1980		1985	1980
Pine Bluff, AR	43.8	40.6	Shreveport, LA	33.7	33.2
Albany, GA	43.2	40.7	New Orleans, LA	33.6	32.6
Jackson, MS	42.7	41.3	Tallahassee, FL	31.9	32.5
Memphis, TN	41.4	39.9	Fayetteville, NC	31.3	31.0
Florence, SC	38.7	37.5	Danville, VA	31.1	30.0
Savannah, GA	36.8	36.6	Augusta, GA	30.8	30.9
Columbus, GA	36.3	35.1	Charleston, SC	30.6	31.1
Montgomery, AL	36.1	34.7	Monroe, LA	30.5	29.2
Macon, GA	34.7	33.6			

There is great disparity in the estimated rate of Black population change among the 54 counties appearing in table 5. De Kalb County (Atlanta), GA ranks first in Black growth at 29.6 percent.New York County (Manhattan), NY and the District of Columbia are the only two counties to have had Black population losses during the 1980-85 period.

Three counties, aside from De Kalb, have estimated Black population increases of more than 20 percent.Two of the three counties, Broward County (Ft. Lauderdale), FL (26.5 percent) and Dade County (Miami), FL (22.1 percent), are the constituent parts of the Miami CMSA. The third county with an increase in Black population exceeding 20 percent is Prince George's County, MD (25.2 percent), a suburb of Washington, DC. Prince George's estimated Black net migration estimate of 41,000 was the highest among all counties, and probably reflects the sizable net outmigration (27,000) from Washington DC for the same period.

Five of the counties (and independent cities) appearing in table 5 were more than 50 percent Black in 1985. In addition to the District of Columbia (69.7 percent), they are: Orleans Parish (New Orleans), LA at 58.8 percent, Baltimore City, MD at 57.4 percent, Fulton County (Atlanta), GA at 52.7 percent, and Richmond City, VA at 52.2 percent.

Table 1A. Estimates of the Black Population for States: July 1, 1985, and Components of Change Since 1980

Region, division, and State	July 1, 1985	April 1, 1980	Change, 1980-85		Components of change				
			Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration		
							International	Total	Percent
United States	28,902,400	26,698,300	2,204,100	8.3	3,094,400	1,211,300	278,800	321,000	1.2
Northeast	5,405,400	5,001,800	403,600	8.1	547,200	216,300	169,000	72,700	1.5
Midwest	5,643,500	5,352,600	290,900	5.4	617,900	235,500	16,900	-91,500	-1.7
South	15,253,000	14,064,300	1,188,800	8.5	1,626,800	673,300	76,200	235,300	1.7
West	2,600,500	2,279,700	320,800	14.1	302,600	86,300	16,700	104,500	4.6
New England	545,900	490,600	55,200	11.3	60,400	16,500	21,100	11,200	2.3
Maine	3,600	3,400	200	(B)	500	100	100	-300	(B)
New Hampshire	4,900	4,400	500	(B)	500	100	100	-	(B)
Vermont	1,800	1,200	500	(B)	100	-	-	400	(B)
Massachusetts	258,300	231,800	26,500	11.4	28,600	7,800	12,400	5,700	2.5
Rhode Island	33,600	28,800	4,800	16.6	4,300	1,100	2,000	1,500	5.3
Connecticut	243,800	221,000	22,800	10.3	26,400	7,400	6,500	3,800	1.7
Middle Atlantic	4,859,500	4,511,100	348,400	7.7	486,700	199,800	147,900	61,500	1.4
New York	2,733,100	2,514,600	218,500	8.7	275,500	105,700	127,500	46,700	1.9
New Jersey	1,024,700	941,900	82,900	8.8	103,500	38,400	15,100	17,700	1.9
Pennsylvania	1,101,700	1,054,700	47,000	4.5	107,700	55,700	5,300	-5,000	-0.5
East North Central	4,794,400	4,562,800	231,600	5.1	516,700	199,100	13,400	-85,900	-1.9
Ohio	1,136,400	1,081,200	55,100	5.1	119,300	50,500	2,800	-13,700	-1.3
Indiana	436,100	416,200	19,900	4.8	47,400	17,700	800	-9,900	-2.4
Illinois	1,774,800	1,681,500	93,400	5.6	204,900	73,300	6,100	-38,200	-2.3
Michigan	1,242,900	1,199,800	43,200	3.6	119,000	52,600	2,500	-23,100	-1.9
Wisconsin	204,200	184,100	20,000	10.9	26,000	5,000	1,300	-900	-0.5
West North Central	849,100	789,800	59,300	7.5	101,200	36,300	3,400	-5,600	-0.7
Minnesota	63,700	53,000	10,800	20.3	8,700	1,700	1,300	3,800	7.1
Iowa	45,200	42,600	2,600	6.1	5,600	1,600	400	-1,400	-3.2
Missouri	545,100	514,300	30,900	6.0	61,100	25,700	900	-4,600	-0.9
North Dakota	3,100	2,500	600	(B)	700	-	-	-	(B)
South Dakota	2,500	2,200	300	(B)	500	-	-	-200	(B)
Nebraska	52,500	48,100	4,400	9.1	7,000	1,800	300	-800	-1.7
Kansas	136,900	127,100	9,800	7.7	17,700	5,500	500	-2,400	-1.9
South Atlantic	8,342,900	7,668,300	674,600	8.8	854,700	355,400	63,400	175,300	2.3
Delaware	106,100	97,000	9,100	9.4	11,500	4,200	300	1,800	1.9
Maryland	1,076,100	960,100	116,000	12.1	99,700	38,300	7,800	54,600	5.7
District of Columbia	436,700	450,000	-13,400	-3.0	39,900	25,500	4,600	-27,800	-6.2
Virginia	1,090,700	1,011,000	79,700	7.9	101,600	46,800	2,800	27,000	2.7
West Virginia	63,900	65,300	-1,500	-2.2	5,500	4,500	200	-2,500	-3.8
North Carolina	1,392,300	1,320,300	72,000	5.4	129,300	61,900	1,000	4,500	0.3
South Carolina	1,011,700	948,800	62,900	6.6	106,300	43,100	600	-300	0.0
Georgia	1,600,400	1,465,800	134,600	9.2	169,400	67,200	2,000	32,400	2.2
Florida	1,565,100	1,350,100	215,100	15.9	191,600	62,100	44,000	85,600	6.3
East South Central	3,032,800	2,869,500	163,300	5.7	327,500	147,800	2,500	-16,500	-0.6
Kentucky	263,900	259,900	4,000	1.5	27,000	13,800	400	-9,100	-3.5
Tennessee	765,500	725,400	40,100	5.5	77,600	37,200	800	-300	0.0
Alabama	1,054,800	996,800	58,000	5.8	110,400	51,900	1,200	-400	0.0
Mississippi	948,600	887,500	61,100	6.9	112,600	44,900	100	-6,600	-0.7
West South Central	3,877,300	3,526,400	350,900	10.0	444,500	170,100	10,300	76,500	2.2
Arkansas	391,900	373,100	18,800	5.0	45,500	20,300	400	-6,400	-1.7
Louisiana	1,348,400	1,239,700	108,700	8.8	162,100	61,100	1,100	7,700	0.6
Oklahoma	227,600	205,400	22,200	10.8	27,900	10,200	1,000	4,500	2.2
Texas	1,909,500	1,708,200	201,300	11.8	209,000	78,400	7,700	70,800	4.1
Mountain	321,900	271,300	50,600	18.7	39,900	8,900	2,100	19,500	7.2
Montana	2,000	1,800	200	(B)	300	-	-	-100	(B)
Idaho	2,900	2,800	100	(B)	500	100	100	-300	(B)
Wyoming	3,600	3,300	300	(B)	600	100	100	-200	(B)
Colorado	120,300	103,200	17,000	16.5	13,900	3,100	900	6,300	6.1
New Mexico	28,700	24,200	4,500	18.6	3,600	800	200	1,600	6.7
Arizona	91,500	74,700	16,700	22.4	12,200	3,000	500	7,500	10.1
Utah	11,800	9,900	1,800	(B)	1,400	300	100	700	(B)
Nevada	61,300	51,400	9,900	19.2	7,400	1,600	200	4,000	7.8
Pacific	2,278,600	2,008,500	270,200	13.5	262,700	77,400	14,600	84,900	4.2
Washington	122,400	106,900	15,600	14.6	15,700	3,400	800	3,200	3.0
Oregon	41,100	37,800	3,400	8.9	5,000	1,400	500	-300	-0.7
California	2,074,300	1,831,500	242,800	13.3	235,500	72,200	13,100	79,400	4.3
Alaska	17,600	14,000	3,600	26.0	2,600	300	100	1,300	9.4
Hawaii	23,200	18,300	4,800	26.5	3,800	200	200	1,200	6.6

- Represents zero or a number which rounds to zero.

(B) Indicates that 1980 population base was less than 10,000.

Table 1B. **Annual Estimates of the Black Population for States: April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1985**

Region, division, and State	April 1, 1980	July 1, 1981	July 1, 1982	July 1, 1983	July 1, 1984	July 1, 1985	Percent Black	
							1980	1985
United States	26,698,300	27,222,200	27,651,000	28,070,400	28,486,000	28,902,400	11.8	12.1
Northeast	5,001,800	5,092,100	5,166,500	5,248,000	5,326,900	5,405,400	10.2	10.8
Midwest	5,352,600	5,427,200	5,469,700	5,520,700	5,584,500	5,643,500	9.1	9.5
South	14,064,300	14,349,700	14,597,400	14,819,700	15,037,000	15,253,000	18.6	18.7
West	2,279,700	2,353,200	2,417,500	2,482,000	2,537,600	2,600,500	5.3	5.4
New England	490,600	505,500	514,200	523,600	534,400	545,900	4.0	4.3
Maine	3,400	3,700	3,800	3,600	3,700	3,600	(B)	(B)
New Hampshire	4,400	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,700	4,900	(B)	(B)
Vermont	1,200	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,400	1,800	(B)	(B)
Massachusetts	231,800	239,000	242,200	247,100	252,600	258,300	4.0	4.4
Rhode Island	28,800	29,800	30,700	31,200	32,300	33,600	3.0	3.5
Connecticut	221,000	227,200	231,700	235,700	239,700	243,800	7.1	7.7
Middle Atlantic	4,511,100	4,586,600	4,652,300	4,724,400	4,792,500	4,859,500	12.3	13.1
New York	2,514,600	2,563,500	2,603,700	2,649,600	2,692,700	2,733,100	14.3	15.4
New Jersey	941,900	960,800	976,200	992,200	1,006,900	1,024,700	12.8	13.6
Pennsylvania	1,054,700	1,062,200	1,072,400	1,082,700	1,092,800	1,101,700	8.9	9.3
East North Central	4,562,800	4,622,700	4,656,400	4,696,500	4,748,500	4,794,400	10.9	11.5
Ohio	1,081,200	1,094,900	1,103,200	1,112,600	1,124,800	1,136,400	10.0	10.6
Indiana	416,200	422,100	425,200	429,800	433,600	436,100	7.6	8.0
Illinois	1,681,500	1,707,200	1,722,500	1,739,400	1,759,700	1,774,800	14.7	15.4
Michigan	1,199,800	1,209,100	1,212,700	1,219,000	1,230,600	1,242,900	13.0	13.5
Wisconsin	184,100	189,400	192,800	195,700	199,800	204,200	3.9	4.3
West North Central	789,600	804,500	813,300	824,200	836,100	849,100	4.6	4.8
Minnesota	53,000	55,800	57,300	58,800	61,200	63,700	1.3	1.5
Iowa	42,600	43,700	43,700	44,300	44,700	45,200	1.5	1.6
Missouri	514,300	520,400	525,100	530,500	537,500	545,100	10.5	10.9
North Dakota	2,500	2,900	2,900	3,000	3,100	3,100	(B)	(B)
South Dakota	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,500	2,500	2,500	(B)	(B)
Nebraska	48,100	49,400	50,500	51,200	52,300	52,500	3.1	3.3
Kansas	127,100	130,100	131,400	133,800	134,900	136,900	5.4	5.6
South Atlantic	7,668,300	7,827,700	7,957,300	8,080,300	8,211,000	8,342,900	20.7	20.6
Delaware	97,000	99,000	100,200	102,000	104,000	106,100	16.3	17.1
Maryland	960,100	985,500	1,005,200	1,026,000	1,053,600	1,076,100	22.8	24.2
District of Columbia	450,000	446,100	444,700	443,300	439,000	436,700	70.5	69.7
Virginia	1,011,000	1,031,200	1,045,400	1,061,700	1,077,800	1,090,700	18.9	19.0
West Virginia	65,300	65,400	65,400	65,300	64,900	63,900	3.3	3.3
North Carolina	1,320,300	1,337,800	1,350,900	1,365,600	1,377,200	1,392,300	22.5	22.5
South Carolina	948,800	966,100	979,600	991,200	1,001,500	1,011,700	30.4	30.5
Georgia	1,465,800	1,497,200	1,523,200	1,543,800	1,571,100	1,600,400	26.8	27.0
Florida	1,350,100	1,399,500	1,442,800	1,481,300	1,521,900	1,565,100	13.9	13.9
East South Central	2,869,500	2,910,300	2,944,000	2,974,900	3,006,300	3,032,800	19.6	20.1
Kentucky	259,900	260,200	263,500	264,600	265,300	263,900	7.1	7.1
Tennessee	725,400	736,000	742,300	748,700	755,900	765,500	15.8	16.2
Alabama	996,800	1,012,100	1,022,800	1,031,800	1,043,800	1,054,800	25.6	26.2
Mississippi	887,500	902,000	915,500	929,900	941,300	948,600	35.2	36.3
West South Central	3,526,400	3,611,700	3,696,000	3,764,500	3,819,700	3,877,300	14.9	14.7
Arkansas	373,100	378,300	382,500	385,600	389,100	391,900	16.3	16.6
Louisiana	1,239,700	1,267,400	1,291,100	1,311,600	1,332,300	1,348,400	29.5	30.0
Oklahoma	205,400	211,000	217,200	222,100	225,500	227,600	6.8	6.9
Texas	1,708,200	1,755,000	1,805,200	1,845,200	1,872,700	1,909,500	12.0	11.6
Mountain	271,300	283,800	295,700	304,600	311,700	321,900	2.4	2.5
Montana	1,800	1,700	1,900	2,000	1,900	2,000	(B)	(B)
Idaho	2,800	2,800	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,900	(B)	(B)
Wyoming	3,300	3,400	3,600	3,700	3,500	3,600	(B)	(B)
Colorado	103,200	108,000	112,700	114,500	116,400	120,300	3.6	3.7
New Mexico	24,200	25,000	26,200	27,600	27,800	28,700	1.9	2.0
Arizona	74,700	78,000	81,500	84,900	88,400	91,500	2.7	2.9
Utah	9,900	10,600	10,700	11,300	11,500	11,800	(B)	(B)
Nevada	51,400	54,200	56,400	57,800	59,500	61,300	6.4	6.6
Pacific	2,008,500	2,069,400	2,121,800	2,177,500	2,225,900	2,278,600	6.3	6.4
Washington	106,900	112,100	115,500	117,000	120,400	122,400	2.6	2.8
Oregon	37,600	38,500	39,200	39,300	40,200	41,100	1.4	1.5
California	1,831,500	1,887,500	1,934,400	1,985,200	2,027,300	2,074,300	7.7	7.8
Alaska	14,000	13,800	15,100	16,100	16,700	17,600	3.5	3.4
Hawaii	18,300	17,500	17,600	19,800	21,400	23,200	1.9	2.2

(B) Indicates that 1980 population base was less than 10,000.

Table 2A. Estimates of the Black Metropolitan Population for States: July 1, 1985, and Components of Change Since 1980

Region, division, and State	July 1, 1985	April 1, 1980	Change, 1980-85		Births	Components of change			
			Number	Percent		Deaths	Net migration		
							International	Total	Percent
United States	23,936,900	21,957,800	1,979,000	9.0	2,568,500	962,400	274,500	372,900	1.7
Northeast	5,345,500	4,947,000	398,500	8.1	541,800	214,200	168,200	70,800	1.4
Midwest	5,402,100	5,121,300	280,800	5.5	591,200	224,600	15,800	-85,800	-1.7
South	10,655,000	9,667,900	987,200	10.2	1,141,300	439,400	74,200	285,300	3.0
West	2,534,200	2,221,700	312,600	14.1	294,200	84,200	16,400	102,600	4.6
New England	533,200	479,700	53,500	11.2	59,100	16,000	20,800	10,400	2.2
Maine	1,700	1,600	100	(B)	200	-	-	-	(B)
New Hampshire	3,900	3,500	400	(B)	400	100	-	-	(B)
Vermont	400	400	-	(B)	-	-	-	-	(B)
Massachusetts	255,000	229,200	25,800	11.3	28,200	7,600	12,400	5,200	2.3
Rhode Island	30,100	25,600	4,500	17.4	4,000	1,000	1,900	1,400	5.4
Connecticut	242,000	219,400	22,700	10.3	26,200	7,300	6,400	3,800	1.7
Middle Atlantic	4,812,300	4,467,300	344,900	7.7	482,800	198,200	147,400	60,400	1.4
New York	2,700,400	2,484,600	215,700	8.7	272,800	104,800	127,100	47,700	1.9
New Jersey	1,024,700	941,900	82,900	8.8	103,500	38,400	15,100	17,700	1.9
Pennsylvania	1,087,200	1,040,800	46,300	4.5	106,400	55,100	5,300	-5,000	-0.5
East North Central	4,651,800	4,425,000	226,800	5.1	502,400	192,800	12,800	-82,900	-1.9
Ohio	1,094,600	1,040,800	53,800	5.2	115,200	48,600	2,700	-12,800	-1.2
Indiana	409,700	390,700	19,000	4.9	44,800	16,700	700	-9,100	-2.3
Illinois	1,725,900	1,634,900	91,000	5.6	199,600	71,000	5,900	-37,700	-2.3
Michigan	1,221,300	1,177,800	43,500	3.7	117,100	51,500	2,500	-22,000	-1.9
Wisconsin	200,300	180,900	19,400	10.7	25,700	5,000	1,100	-1,300	-0.7
West North Central	750,300	696,200	54,100	7.8	88,800	31,900	3,000	-2,900	-0.4
Minnesota	62,200	51,500	10,600	20.7	8,500	1,600	1,300	3,800	7.3
Iowa	37,700	35,400	2,300	6.5	4,800	1,300	200	-1,200	-3.2
Missouri	489,300	462,000	27,200	5.9	54,900	22,700	800	-4,900	-1.1
North Dakota	1,500	1,200	300	(B)	300	-	-	-	(B)
South Dakota	1,500	1,200	200	(B)	400	-	-	-100	(B)
Nebraska	51,400	47,000	4,400	9.3	6,800	1,700	300	-700	-1.5
Kansas	106,800	97,800	9,000	9.2	13,100	4,400	400	300	0.3
South Atlantic	6,021,500	5,440,700	580,800	10.7	622,100	242,400	62,400	201,100	3.7
Delaware	67,900	60,900	7,000	11.5	6,900	2,700	300	2,800	4.6
Maryland	1,014,000	899,400	114,600	12.7	93,700	34,900	7,800	55,800	6.2
District of Columbia	436,700	450,000	-13,400	-3.0	39,900	25,500	4,600	-27,800	-6.2
Virginia	827,500	751,300	76,200	10.1	80,100	34,500	2,700	30,500	4.1
West Virginia	22,900	23,400	-600	-2.4	2,000	1,500	-	-1,100	-4.9
North Carolina	695,700	651,300	44,400	6.8	64,200	27,900	1,000	8,100	1.3
South Carolina	498,400	462,900	35,500	7.7	52,000	20,400	500	4,000	0.9
Georgia	1,024,400	913,500	110,900	12.1	106,400	39,600	1,900	44,000	4.8
Florida	1,434,000	1,227,900	206,100	16.8	176,800	55,500	43,600	84,800	6.9
East South Central	1,734,400	1,631,300	103,100	6.3	182,200	81,200	2,100	2,100	0.1
Kentucky	183,400	178,400	4,900	2.8	19,200	9,500	400	-4,900	-2.7
Tennessee	643,100	605,600	37,500	6.2	66,700	30,300	600	1,200	0.2
Alabama	677,000	633,300	43,700	6.9	70,200	32,400	1,000	5,900	0.9
Mississippi	230,900	214,000	17,000	7.9	26,000	8,900	100	-100	0.0
Wast South Central	2,899,100	2,595,900	303,300	11.7	337,000	115,900	9,700	82,100	3.2
Arkansas	175,900	164,100	11,900	7.3	21,100	7,800	400	-1,400	-0.9
Louisiana	920,900	838,800	82,100	9.8	111,300	39,800	1,000	10,600	1.3
Oklahoma	171,000	151,100	19,900	13.1	21,800	6,400	800	4,400	2.9
Texas	1,631,300	1,441,900	189,400	13.1	182,800	61,900	7,500	68,500	4.8
Mountain	285,200	239,400	45,800	19.1	35,100	7,800	1,900	18,400	7.7
Montana	1,300	1,200	100	(B)	300	-	-	-100	(B)
Idaho	800	600	200	(B)	100	-	-	100	(B)
Wyoming	2,500	2,400	100	(B)	400	100	-	-200	(B)
Colorado	118,400	101,600	16,700	16.5	13,700	3,100	900	6,100	6.0
New Mexico	14,100	11,600	2,400	20.9	1,700	300	200	1,000	8.9
Arizona	77,800	62,600	15,200	24.3	10,300	2,500	500	7,400	11.9
Utah	10,600	9,200	1,400	(B)	1,300	300	100	400	(B)
Nevada	59,800	50,200	9,500	18.9	7,300	1,500	200	3,700	7.4
Pacific	2,249,100	1,982,300	266,800	13.5	259,100	76,400	14,500	84,200	4.2
Washington	118,300	103,000	15,300	14.8	15,300	3,300	700	3,300	3.2
Oregon	39,100	35,700	3,400	9.5	4,700	1,400	400	-	0.1
California	2,056,900	1,816,200	240,800	13.3	233,500	71,400	13,100	78,700	4.3
Alaska	12,400	9,600	2,800	(B)	1,800	200	100	1,200	(B)
Hawaii	22,300	17,800	4,500	25.5	3,700	200	200	1,000	5.7

- Represents zero or a number which rounds to zero.

(B) Indicates that 1980 population base was less than 10,000.

Table 2B. Annual Estimates of the Black Metropolitan Population for States: April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1985

Region, division, and State	April 1, 1980	July 1, 1981	July 1, 1982	July 1, 1983	July 1, 1984	July 1, 1985	Percent Black	
							1980	1985
United States	21,957,800	22,428,700	22,801,300	23,177,000	23,550,900	23,936,900	12.7	13.1
Northeast	4,947,000	5,036,300	5,109,700	5,190,100	5,267,300	5,345,500	11.3	12.1
Midwest	5,121,300	5,192,200	5,232,700	5,282,600	5,345,000	5,402,100	12.3	12.9
South	9,667,900	9,906,300	10,102,800	10,285,600	10,464,800	10,655,000	18.8	18.9
West	2,221,700	2,293,900	2,356,100	2,418,700	2,473,700	2,534,200	6.2	6.3
New England	479,700	494,000	502,500	511,800	522,500	533,200	4.6	5.0
Maine	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,700	(B)	(B)
New Hampshire	3,500	3,500	3,600	3,600	3,700	3,900	(B)	(B)
Vermont	400	500	500	500	400	400	(B)	(B)
Massachusetts	229,200	236,300	239,300	244,000	249,600	255,000	4.2	4.6
Rhode Island	25,600	26,500	27,300	27,900	28,800	30,100	3.0	3.4
Connecticut	219,400	225,600	230,100	234,100	238,100	242,000	7.7	8.3
Middle Atlantic	4,467,300	4,542,300	4,607,100	4,678,300	4,744,800	4,812,300	13.4	14.3
New York	2,484,600	2,533,300	2,572,800	2,617,800	2,659,600	2,700,400	15.7	16.8
New Jersey	941,900	960,800	976,200	992,200	1,006,900	1,024,700	12.8	13.6
Pennsylvania	1,040,800	1,048,200	1,058,200	1,068,300	1,078,300	1,087,200	10.4	10.8
East North Central	4,425,000	4,483,000	4,515,900	4,556,000	4,606,300	4,651,800	13.7	14.4
Ohio	1,040,800	1,053,800	1,062,000	1,071,100	1,083,300	1,094,600	12.2	12.9
Indiana	390,700	396,300	399,300	404,200	407,500	409,700	10.5	11.0
Illinois	1,634,900	1,659,900	1,674,800	1,691,400	1,710,900	1,725,900	17.5	18.2
Michigan	1,177,800	1,187,000	1,190,600	1,197,400	1,208,600	1,221,300	15.7	16.6
Wisconsin	180,900	186,000	189,200	191,900	195,900	200,300	5.8	6.3
West North Central	696,200	709,200	716,800	726,600	738,700	750,300	7.4	7.8
Minnesota	51,500	54,300	55,800	57,400	59,700	62,200	2.0	2.3
Iowa	35,400	36,000	36,100	36,700	37,200	37,700	2.9	3.1
Missouri	462,000	467,200	470,900	475,600	482,000	489,300	14.3	14.8
North Dakota	1,200	1,400	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,500	(B)	(B)
South Dakota	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,500	1,500	(B)	(B)
Nebraska	47,000	48,300	49,200	50,000	51,100	51,400	6.6	6.9
Kansas	97,800	100,700	102,000	104,000	105,800	106,800	8.5	8.8
South Atlantic	5,440,700	5,578,500	5,686,500	5,793,400	5,906,400	6,021,500	20.3	20.5
Delaware	60,900	62,400	63,300	64,600	66,200	67,900	15.3	16.5
Maryland	899,400	924,800	943,900	964,200	991,700	1,014,000	22.9	24.5
District of Columbia	450,000	446,100	444,700	443,300	439,000	436,700	70.5	69.7
Virginia	751,300	771,800	785,800	801,500	816,100	827,500	20.1	20.2
West Virginia	23,400	23,000	22,800	22,800	23,100	22,900	3.3	3.3
North Carolina	651,300	662,400	670,000	678,800	686,400	695,700	20.3	20.4
South Carolina	462,900	473,500	481,400	488,300	493,200	498,400	24.8	25.1
Georgia	913,500	938,800	958,300	976,100	998,600	1,024,400	26.8	27.1
Florida	1,227,900	1,275,700	1,316,300	1,353,700	1,392,100	1,434,000	13.8	14.0
East South Central	1,631,300	1,658,900	1,676,600	1,694,400	1,712,500	1,734,400	20.6	21.2
Kentucky	178,400	179,700	180,900	182,400	182,100	183,400	10.6	10.8
Tennessee	605,600	615,300	621,100	626,300	633,200	643,100	19.9	20.4
Alabama	633,300	645,300	652,600	659,700	668,900	677,000	25.7	26.5
Mississippi	214,000	218,600	222,000	226,000	228,400	230,900	29.9	30.6
West South Central	2,595,900	2,668,900	2,739,700	2,797,800	2,845,900	2,899,100	15.4	15.3
Arkansas	164,100	167,900	169,900	171,900	173,900	175,900	18.5	19.1
Louisiana	838,800	859,500	877,500	893,000	908,900	920,900	29.0	29.7
Oklahoma	151,100	156,400	161,200	165,000	168,800	171,000	8.8	8.9
Texas	1,441,900	1,485,000	1,531,000	1,567,900	1,594,400	1,631,300	12.8	12.5
Mountain	239,400	251,100	261,700	269,500	275,700	285,200	3.3	3.5
Montana	1,200	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,300	(B)	(B)
Idaho	600	700	600	700	700	800	(B)	(B)
Wyoming	2,400	2,400	2,600	2,700	2,500	2,500	(B)	(B)
Colorado	101,600	106,400	111,000	112,800	114,500	118,400	4.4	4.5
New Mexico	11,600	12,100	12,600	13,400	13,600	14,100	1.9	2.1
Arizona	62,600	65,400	68,600	71,800	74,800	77,800	3.1	3.2
Utah	9,200	9,800	9,800	10,300	10,400	10,600	(B)	(B)
Nevada	50,200	53,200	55,100	56,500	58,000	59,800	7.7	7.8
Pacific	1,982,300	2,042,900	2,094,400	2,149,200	2,198,000	2,249,100	6.9	7.0
Washington	103,000	108,200	111,700	113,100	116,400	118,300	3.1	3.3
Oregon	35,700	36,700	37,300	37,400	38,300	39,100	2.0	2.1
California	1,816,200	1,871,600	1,918,200	1,968,300	2,010,800	2,056,900	8.0	8.1
Alaska	9,600	9,500	10,400	11,400	11,800	12,400	5.5	5.4
Hawaii	17,800	16,900	16,900	19,100	20,700	22,300	2.3	2.7

(B) Indicates that 1980 population base was less than 10,000.

Table 3A. Estimates of the Black Nonmetropolitan Population for States: July 1, 1985, and Components of Change Since 1980

Region, division, and State	July 1, 1985	April 1, 1980	Change, 1980-85		Births	Components of change			
			Number	Percent		Deaths	Net migration		
							International	Total	Percent
United States	4,965,600	4,740,500	225,000	4.7	525,800	248,800	4,200	-52,000	-1.1
Northeast	59,900	54,800	5,100	9.4	5,300	2,100	800	1,900	3.5
Midwest	241,300	231,300	10,100	4.3	26,600	10,800	1,100	-5,700	-2.5
South	4,598,000	4,396,400	201,600	4.6	485,500	233,800	2,000	-50,000	-1.1
West	66,300	58,100	8,200	14.2	8,400	2,100	300	1,900	3.3
New England	12,700	11,000	1,700	15.3	1,400	500	300	800	7.4
Maine	1,900	1,900	-	(B)	300	-	100	-200	(B)
New Hampshire	900	900	-	(B)	100	-	-	-	(B)
Vermont	1,300	800	500	(B)	100	-	-	400	(B)
Massachusetts	3,200	2,600	700	(B)	400	200	-	500	(B)
Rhode Island	3,500	3,200	300	(B)	300	100	200	200	(B)
Connecticut	1,700	1,600	100	(B)	200	100	100	-	(B)
Middle Atlantic	47,300	43,800	3,500	7.9	3,900	1,600	500	1,100	2.5
New York	32,700	30,000	2,800	9.2	2,700	900	500	1,000	3.4
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	14,600	13,900	700	5.1	1,300	600	-	100	0.4
East North Central	142,600	137,800	4,800	3.5	14,200	6,400	700	-3,000	-2.2
Ohio	41,800	40,500	1,300	3.2	4,100	1,900	100	-1,000	-2.4
Indiana	26,300	25,500	800	3.2	2,600	1,000	100	-800	-3.3
Illinois	48,900	46,600	2,400	5.1	5,300	2,300	200	-600	-1.2
Michigan	21,700	22,000	-300	-1.4	1,900	1,100	-	-1,100	-4.9
Wisconsin	3,900	3,200	700	(B)	300	100	200	400	(B)
West North Central	98,800	93,500	5,200	5.6	12,400	4,500	500	-2,700	-2.9
Minnesota	1,600	1,400	100	(B)	200	-	-	-	(B)
Iowa	7,500	7,200	300	(B)	800	300	200	-200	(B)
Missouri	55,900	52,200	3,600	7.0	6,200	2,900	100	400	0.7
North Dakota	1,600	1,300	300	(B)	400	-	-	-	(B)
South Dakota	1,000	1,000	100	(B)	100	-	-	-100	(B)
Nebraska	1,100	1,100	-	(B)	200	-	-	-100	(B)
Kansas	30,100	29,300	700	2.5	4,600	1,200	100	-2,700	-9.1
South Atlantic	2,321,400	2,227,600	93,800	4.2	232,600	113,000	1,000	-25,800	-1.2
Delaware	38,200	36,100	2,100	5.9	4,600	1,500	100	-1,000	-2.7
Maryland	62,100	60,700	1,400	2.3	6,000	3,400	-	-1,200	-2.0
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Virginia	263,200	259,600	3,600	1.4	21,500	14,400	100	-3,500	-1.4
West Virginia	41,000	41,900	-900	-2.2	3,500	3,000	200	-1,300	-3.2
North Carolina	696,500	669,000	27,500	4.1	65,100	34,000	-	-3,600	-0.5
South Carolina	513,200	485,900	27,300	5.6	54,200	22,600	200	-4,300	-0.9
Georgia	576,000	552,300	23,800	4.3	62,900	27,500	100	-11,700	-2.1
Florida	131,100	122,100	9,000	7.4	14,800	6,600	400	800	0.7
East South Central	1,298,400	1,238,200	60,100	4.9	145,300	66,600	400	-18,600	-1.5
Kentucky	80,600	81,500	-900	-1.1	7,700	4,400	-	-4,300	-5.3
Tennessee	122,400	119,800	2,600	2.2	10,800	6,800	100	-1,400	-1.2
Alabama	377,800	363,500	14,300	3.9	40,100	19,500	200	-6,300	-1.7
Mississippi	717,700	673,500	44,200	6.6	86,600	35,900	-	-6,600	-1.0
West South Central	978,200	930,500	47,700	5.1	107,500	54,200	600	-5,600	-0.6
Arkansas	216,000	209,100	6,900	3.3	24,400	12,500	-	-4,900	-2.4
Louisiana	427,400	400,800	26,600	6.6	50,900	21,300	100	-3,000	-0.7
Oklahoma	56,600	54,300	2,300	4.2	6,100	3,800	300	-	0.0
Texas	278,200	266,300	11,900	4.5	26,100	16,500	200	2,300	0.9
Mountain	36,700	31,900	4,800	15.2	4,800	1,100	200	1,200	3.6
Montana	700	600	100	(B)	100	-	-	-	(B)
Idaho	2,100	2,200	-100	(B)	400	100	100	-400	(B)
Wyoming	1,100	900	200	(B)	100	-	100	100	(B)
Colorado	1,900	1,600	300	(B)	100	-	-	200	(B)
New Mexico	14,600	12,500	2,100	16.5	1,900	500	-	600	4.7
Arizona	13,700	12,100	1,600	12.8	1,900	400	-	100	1.1
Utah	1,100	700	400	(B)	100	-	-	300	(B)
Nevada	1,500	1,200	300	(B)	100	100	-	300	(B)
Pacific	29,600	26,200	3,400	12.9	3,600	1,000	100	800	2.9
Washington	4,100	3,800	300	(B)	400	100	100	-	(B)
Oregon	2,000	2,100	-	(B)	300	100	-	-300	(B)
California	17,400	15,400	2,000	13.0	2,000	700	-	800	5.0
Alaska	5,200	4,400	800	(B)	800	100	-	100	(B)
Hawaii	800	500	300	(B)	100	-	-	200	(B)

- Represents zero or a number which rounds to zero.
(B) Indicates that 1980 population base was less than 10,000.

Table 3B. Annual Estimates of the Black Nonmetropolitan Population for States: April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1985

Region, division, and State	April 1, 1980	July 1, 1981	July 1, 1982	July 1, 1983	July 1, 1984	July 1, 1985	Percent Black	
							1980	1985
United States	4,740,500	4,793,500	4,849,800	4,893,400	4,935,200	4,965,600	8.8	8.9
Northeast	54,800	55,700	56,800	57,900	59,600	59,900	1.0	1.1
Midwest	231,300	235,100	236,900	238,100	239,500	241,300	1.3	1.4
South	4,396,400	4,443,400	4,494,600	4,534,100	4,572,200	4,598,000	18.4	18.4
West	58,100	59,300	61,400	63,400	63,900	66,300	0.8	0.8
New England	11,000	11,400	11,700	11,800	11,900	12,700	0.6	0.6
Maine	1,900	2,100	2,100	1,900	1,900	1,900	(B)	(B)
New Hampshire	900	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	900	(B)	(B)
Vermont	800	800	800	900	1,000	1,300	(B)	(B)
Massachusetts	2,600	2,700	2,900	3,100	3,000	3,200	(B)	(B)
Rhode Island	3,200	3,300	3,400	3,300	3,400	3,500	(B)	(B)
Connecticut	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,700	(B)	(B)
Middle Atlantic	43,800	44,300	45,200	46,100	47,700	47,300	1.2	1.3
New York	30,000	30,200	30,900	31,700	33,100	32,700	1.8	1.9
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	13,900	14,100	14,200	14,400	14,600	14,600	0.8	0.8
East North Central	137,800	139,700	140,500	140,500	142,100	142,600	1.5	1.5
Ohio	40,500	41,100	41,200	41,400	41,500	41,800	1.8	1.8
Indiana	25,500	25,900	25,900	25,700	26,100	26,300	1.4	1.5
Illinois	46,600	47,200	47,700	47,900	48,700	48,900	2.2	2.4
Michigan	22,000	22,000	22,100	21,600	21,900	21,700	1.2	1.2
Wisconsin	3,200	3,400	3,600	3,800	3,800	3,900	(B)	(B)
West North Central	93,500	95,300	96,500	97,600	97,400	98,800	1.2	1.3
Minnesota	1,400	1,400	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,600	(B)	(B)
Iowa	7,200	7,700	7,600	7,700	7,600	7,500	(B)	(B)
Missouri	52,200	53,200	54,100	54,900	55,400	55,900	3.1	3.3
North Dakota	1,300	1,500	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	(B)	(B)
South Dakota	1,000	1,000	900	1,000	1,000	1,000	(B)	(B)
Nebraska	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,200	1,200	1,100	(B)	(B)
Kansas	29,300	29,400	29,400	29,800	29,000	30,100	2.4	2.5
South Atlantic	2,227,600	2,249,200	2,270,800	2,286,900	2,304,600	2,321,400	21.9	21.7
Delaware	36,100	36,600	36,900	37,500	37,700	38,200	18.4	18.4
Maryland	60,700	60,700	61,300	61,800	61,900	62,100	20.4	19.9
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	259,600	259,400	259,600	260,300	261,700	263,200	16.2	16.1
West Virginia	41,900	42,300	42,600	42,400	41,900	41,000	3.4	3.3
North Carolina	669,000	675,400	680,900	686,700	690,800	696,500	25.0	25.0
South Carolina	485,900	492,600	498,200	502,900	508,400	513,200	38.7	38.7
Georgia	552,300	558,300	564,900	567,600	572,500	576,000	26.8	26.8
Florida	122,100	123,800	126,500	127,600	129,800	131,100	14.2	12.6
East South Central	1,238,200	1,251,300	1,267,400	1,280,500	1,293,700	1,298,400	18.3	18.7
Kentucky	81,500	80,500	82,600	82,200	83,200	80,600	4.1	4.0
Tennessee	119,800	120,700	121,200	122,400	122,700	122,400	7.6	7.7
Alabama	363,500	366,700	370,100	372,000	374,800	377,800	25.4	25.8
Mississippi	673,500	683,400	693,500	703,900	713,000	717,700	37.3	38.6
West South Central	930,500	942,900	956,300	966,700	973,800	978,200	13.4	13.2
Arkansas	209,100	210,500	212,700	213,800	215,300	216,000	14.9	15.0
Louisiana	400,800	407,900	413,500	418,600	423,400	427,400	30.5	30.8
Oklahoma	54,300	54,600	56,000	57,100	56,700	56,600	4.2	4.1
Texas	266,300	270,000	274,100	277,200	278,400	278,200	9.1	8.7
Mountain	31,900	32,700	34,000	35,100	35,900	36,700	0.6	0.8
Montana	600	600	800	700	600	700	(B)	(B)
Idaho	2,200	2,200	2,100	2,000	2,000	2,100	(B)	(B)
Wyoming	900	900	900	1,000	1,000	1,100	(B)	(B)
Colorado	1,600	1,600	1,700	1,700	1,900	1,900	(B)	(B)
New Mexico	12,500	12,900	13,600	14,200	14,200	14,600	1.8	1.9
Arizona	12,100	12,600	12,900	13,200	13,700	13,700	1.8	1.8
Utah	700	900	900	1,000	1,200	1,100	(B)	(B)
Nevada	1,200	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	(B)	(B)
Pacific	26,200	26,600	27,400	28,300	27,900	29,800	0.8	0.9
Washington	3,800	3,900	3,800	3,900	4,000	4,100	(B)	(B)
Oregon	2,100	1,800	1,900	1,900	1,900	2,000	(B)	(B)
California	15,400	16,000	16,300	16,900	16,400	17,400	1.6	1.6
Alaska	4,400	4,400	4,700	4,700	4,900	5,200	(B)	(B)
Hawaii	500	600	600	700	700	800	(B)	(B)

- Represents zero or a number which rounds to zero.
(B) Indicates that 1980 population base was less than 10,000.

Table 4A. Estimates of the Black Population for Metropolitan Areas with 10,000 or More Blacks: July 1, 1985, and Components of Change Since 1980

Metropolitan area			Change, 1980-85		Components of change				
							Net migration		
	July 1, 1985	April 1, 1980	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	International	Total	Percent
Albany, GA MSA	50,800	45,800	5,000	11.0	5,900	1,800	-	900	2.0
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	33,000	30,700	2,300	7.3	3,500	1,200	400	-100	-0.3
Albuquerque, NM MSA	11,300	9,500	1,700	(B)	1,400	200	100	600	(B)
Alexandria, LA MSA	38,600	36,400	2,200	6.1	4,700	2,100	-	-400	-1.0
Allentown-Bethlehem, PA-NJ MSA	10,900	9,400	1,500	(B)	1,300	300	200	500	(B)
Anchorage, AK MSA	12,400	9,600	2,800	(B)	1,800	200	100	1,200	(B)
Anderson, SC MSA	23,500	22,800	700	3.1	2,200	1,100	-	-400	-2.0
Anniston, AL MSA	22,800	21,000	1,800	8.5	2,300	1,100	-	600	3.0
Asheville, NC MSA	13,700	14,000	-300	-1.9	1,100	1,000	-	-400	-2.8
Athens, GA MSA	26,300	23,500	2,800	11.8	2,700	1,100	100	1,200	5.0
Atlanta, GA MSA	608,300	526,100	82,200	15.6	61,200	21,700	1,500	42,800	8.1
Atlantic City, NJ MSA	42,900	39,900	3,000	7.5	4,700	2,500	200	800	2.1
Augusta, GA-SC MSA	115,500	106,900	8,500	8.0	12,700	4,900	100	700	0.7
Austin, TX MSA	60,700	50,400	10,300	20.5	6,100	2,300	300	6,500	12.9
Bakersfield, CA MSA	23,400	21,200	2,200	10.4	3,000	1,200	100	400	1.7
Baltimore, MD MSA	592,200	560,800	31,400	5.6	56,600	26,800	1,700	1,500	0.3
Baton Rouge, LA MSA	154,100	137,700	16,400	11.9	18,400	6,200	300	4,200	3.1
Battle Creek, MI MSA	14,000	13,400	600	4.2	1,500	600	-	-400	-3.0
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	87,600	81,800	5,800	7.1	9,900	4,100	200	-	-
Benton Harbor, MI MSA	25,100	24,900	300	1.2	3,500	1,100	-	-2,100	-8.6
Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	34,400	32,900	1,500	4.5	4,000	1,400	-	-1,100	-3.4
Birmingham, AL MSA	252,800	240,300	12,500	5.2	24,900	13,700	100	1,200	0.5
Boston-Lawrence-Salem-Lowell-Brockton, MA NECMA	202,800	181,500	21,300	11.7	22,000	5,900	11,400	5,300	2.9
Bradenton, FL MSA	14,900	13,300	1,600	11.9	1,800	700	-	500	3.5
Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	11,900	10,500	1,400	13.6	1,300	600	100	700	6.8
BUFFALO-NIAGARA FALLS, NY CMSA	119,800	116,100	3,700	3.2	11,800	5,300	500	-2,900	-2.5
Buffalo, NY PMSA	108,300	104,900	3,400	3.2	10,500	4,800	500	-2,300	-2.2
Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	11,500	11,200	400	3.2	1,400	400	-	-600	-5.2
Burlington, NC MSA	19,700	19,100	600	3.2	1,400	900	-	100	0.4
Canton, OH MSA	25,700	24,500	1,300	5.1	2,800	1,200	-	-400	-1.4
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA	14,700	14,600	100	0.9	1,900	500	100	-1,300	-8.7
Charleston, SC MSA	144,600	133,700	10,900	8.1	16,700	5,800	100	-	-
Charleston, WV MSA	13,700	13,800	-100	-0.7	1,200	800	-	-500	-3.8
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA	211,100	194,400	16,700	8.6	20,600	8,700	200	4,900	2.5
Charlottesville, VA MSA	17,400	17,100	300	1.7	1,700	1,000	-	-400	-2.5
Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA	61,100	59,800	1,300	2.2	5,700	3,200	-	-1,200	-2.0
CHICAGO-GARY-LAKE COUNTY, IL-IN-WI CMSA	1,645,300	1,564,100	81,100	5.2	186,300	68,100	5,800	-37,100	-2.4
Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA	16,400	13,800	2,700	19.3	2,200	400	100	800	5.8
Chicago, IL PMSA	1,426,700	1,360,000	66,700	4.9	161,400	60,600	5,300	-34,100	-2.5
Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA	129,700	127,100	2,600	2.1	14,300	5,500	100	-6,200	-4.9
Joliet, IL PMSA	37,000	31,600	5,400	17.2	3,800	700	-	2,300	7.3
Lake County, IL PMSA	31,500	28,500	2,900	10.2	4,000	900	200	-200	-0.6
CINCINNATI-HAMILTON, OH-KY-IN CMSA	195,900	186,100	9,800	5.2	21,100	9,300	300	-2,000	-1.1
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA	182,600	173,800	8,900	5.1	19,800	8,700	300	-2,300	-1.3
Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA	13,300	12,400	900	7.3	1,300	600	-	200	1.9
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA	30,600	31,800	-1,200	-3.9	4,400	1,300	100	-4,300	-13.6
CLEVELAND-AKRON-LORAIN, OH CMSA	444,300	427,200	17,100	4.0	46,000	20,400	1,200	-8,600	-2.0
Akron, OH PMSA	63,500	60,600	2,900	4.7	6,600	2,600	100	-1,100	-1.8
Cleveland, OH PMSA	359,900	346,600	13,300	3.8	37,000	17,100	1,100	-6,700	-1.9
Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA	21,000	20,000	900	4.7	2,400	700	-	-800	-4.0
Colorado Springs, CO MSA	23,200	19,500	3,800	19.3	3,600	400	100	600	3.3
Columbia, SC MSA	127,600	117,800	9,700	8.3	12,700	4,500	200	1,500	1.3
Columbus, GA-AL MSA	87,900	83,900	4,000	4.8	9,500	3,900	100	-1,500	-1.8
Columbus, OH MSA	148,300	137,800	10,500	7.6	15,400	5,600	500	700	0.5
Corpus Christi, TX MSA	13,800	12,900	900	7.2	1,600	600	100	-	-0.3

- Represents zero or a number which rounds to zero.
(B) Indicates that 1980 population base was less than 10,000.

Table 4B. Annual Estimates of the Black Population for Metropolitan Areas with 10,000 or More Blacks: April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1985

Metropolitan area	April 1, 1980	July 1, 1981	July 1, 1982	July 1, 1983	July 1, 1984	July 1, 1985	Percent Black	
							1980	1985
Albany, GA MSA	45,800	47,300	48,400	49,100	49,400	50,800	40.7	43.2
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	30,700	30,900	31,300	31,900	32,600	33,000	3.7	3.9
Albuquerque, NM MSA	9,500	9,900	10,300	10,600	10,900	11,300	2.3	2.5
Alexandria, LA MSA	36,400	36,700	37,300	37,800	38,600	38,600	26.9	28.1
Allentown-Bethlehem, PA-NJ MSA	9,400	9,900	10,200	10,300	10,700	10,900	1.5	1.7
Anchorage, AK MSA	9,600	9,500	10,400	11,400	11,800	12,400	5.5	5.4
Anderson, SC MSA	22,800	23,000	23,000	23,200	23,500	23,500	17.1	17.1
Anniston, AL MSA	21,000	21,800	22,400	22,700	23,000	22,800	17.6	18.3
Asheville, NC MSA	14,000	13,900	13,900	13,800	13,800	13,700	8.7	8.2
Athens, GA MSA	23,500	24,000	24,400	25,100	25,900	26,300	18.1	18.7
Atlanta, GA MSA	526,100	543,500	556,300	570,200	587,200	608,300	24.6	24.9
Atlantic City, NJ MSA	39,900	40,900	41,200	41,400	42,500	42,900	14.4	14.7
Augusta, GA-SC MSA	106,900	109,000	110,500	111,400	113,400	115,500	30.9	30.8
Austin, TX MSA	50,400	52,000	53,900	56,200	58,100	60,700	9.4	8.6
Bakersfield, CA MSA	21,200	21,500	22,500	22,600	23,000	23,400	5.3	5.0
Baltimore, MD MSA	560,800	567,700	574,900	580,400	587,500	592,200	25.5	26.0
Baton Rouge, LA MSA	137,700	142,700	145,700	148,100	151,800	154,100	27.9	28.4
Battle Creek, MI MSA	13,400	13,400	13,500	13,400	13,600	14,000	9.5	10.2
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	81,800	83,700	83,700	85,900	86,700	87,600	21.8	22.9
Benton Harbor, MI MSA	24,900	24,900	24,600	25,000	25,300	25,100	14.5	15.2
Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	32,900	33,200	33,200	33,900	34,300	34,400	18.1	17.9
Birmingham, AL MSA	240,300	243,000	244,800	247,500	250,600	252,800	27.2	27.9
Boston-Lawrence-Salem-Lowell-Brockton, MA NECMA	181,500	187,200	189,900	193,600	198,600	202,800	5.0	5.5
Bradenton, FL MSA	13,300	13,700	14,300	14,600	14,800	14,900	9.0	8.4
Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	10,500	10,700	11,100	11,600	11,900	11,900	11.2	10.3
BUFFALO-NIAGARA FALLS, NY CMSA	116,100	117,300	117,500	118,600	119,100	119,800	9.3	10.0
Buffalo, NY PMSA	104,900	106,300	106,200	107,400	107,800	108,300	10.3	11.0
Niagara Falls, NY PMSA	11,200	11,100	11,300	11,300	11,300	11,500	4.9	5.2
Burlington, NC MSA	19,100	19,200	19,500	19,400	19,600	19,700	19.2	19.1
Canton, OH MSA	24,500	24,900	25,000	25,300	25,700	25,700	6.0	6.4
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA	14,600	14,800	14,800	14,700	15,000	14,700	8.7	8.7
Charleston, SC MSA	133,700	137,700	140,200	141,600	143,100	144,600	31.1	30.6
Charleston, WV MSA	13,800	13,700	13,600	13,700	13,800	13,700	5.1	5.2
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA	194,400	198,600	201,900	204,400	207,200	211,100	20.0	20.2
Charlottesville, VA MSA	17,100	17,000	17,200	17,200	17,400	17,400	15.1	14.5
Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA	59,800	60,300	60,400	60,800	60,700	61,100	14.0	14.4
CHICAGO-GARY-LAKE COUNTY, IL-IN-WI CMSA	1,564,100	1,585,800	1,599,800	1,615,200	1,632,400	1,645,300	19.7	20.3
Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA	13,600	14,200	14,900	15,400	15,800	16,400	4.4	4.9
Chicago, IL PMSA	1,360,000	1,377,100	1,388,400	1,400,900	1,415,300	1,426,700	22.4	23.1
Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA	127,100	128,500	129,100	130,000	130,700	129,700	19.8	20.7
Joliet, IL PMSA	31,600	33,100	33,800	34,800	36,100	37,000	8.9	10.1
Lake County, IL PMSA	28,500	29,700	30,300	30,700	30,800	31,500	6.5	6.8
CINCINNATI-HAMILTON, OH-KY-IN CMSA	186,100	188,900	190,400	191,100	193,500	195,900	11.2	11.6
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA	173,800	175,900	177,500	178,000	180,500	182,600	12.4	12.9
Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA	12,400	12,900	12,900	13,200	13,100	13,300	4.8	4.9
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA	31,800	31,500	32,000	30,600	29,200	30,600	21.2	20.0
CLEVELAND-AKRON-LORAIN, OH CMSA	427,200	431,000	433,800	437,400	441,700	444,300	15.1	16.0
Akron, OH PMSA	60,600	60,700	61,100	62,000	63,100	63,500	9.2	9.8
Cleveland, OH PMSA	346,600	350,100	351,900	354,600	357,600	359,900	18.3	19.3
Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA	20,000	20,300	20,800	20,800	20,900	21,000	7.3	7.7
Colorado Springs, CO MSA	19,500	21,100	22,200	22,100	22,300	23,200	6.3	6.4
Columbia, SC MSA	117,800	121,000	122,800	125,400	126,800	127,600	28.7	29.5
Columbus, GA-AL MSA	83,900	84,300	87,000	86,600	87,400	87,900	35.1	36.3
Columbus, OH MSA	137,800	140,800	142,000	143,400	145,700	146,300	11.1	11.5
Corpus Christi, TX MSA	12,900	13,000	13,500	13,800	13,700	13,800	4.0	3.9

Table 4A. **Estimates of the Black Population for Metropolitan Areas with 10,000 or More Blacks: July 1, 1985, and Components of Change Since 1980**—Continued

Metropolitan area	July 1, 1985	April 1, 1980	Change, 1980-85		Components of change				
							Net migration		
			Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	International	Total	Percent
DALLAS-FORT WORTH, TX CMSA	485,400	417,000	68,400	16.4	53,800	17,400	1,700	32,000	7.7
Dallas, TX PMSA	363,700	314,000	49,700	15.8	40,400	12,700	1,100	22,000	7.0
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA	121,700	103,000	18,700	18.2	13,400	4,700	500	10,000	9.7
Danville, VA MSA	34,500	33,600	1,000	2.9	3,100	1,600	-	-500	-1.6
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA	18,400	16,800	1,600	9.2	2,600	600	-	-400	-2.5
Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA	126,100	118,900	7,200	6.1	13,000	5,500	300	-300	-0.3
Daytona Beach, FL MSA	31,800	29,000	2,800	9.6	3,200	1,500	200	1,100	3.9
Decatur, IL MSA	14,500	13,800	700	5.0	1,800	500	-	-700	-4.9
DENVER-BOULDER, CO CMSA	91,100	78,500	12,600	16.0	9,800	2,500	600	5,300	6.8
Denver, CO PMSA	89,000	76,700	12,300	16.1	9,600	2,500	500	5,200	6.8
Des Moines, IA MSA	15,000	14,100	900	6.3	1,700	700	-	-200	-1.2
DETROIT-ANN ARBOR, MI CMSA	949,300	921,200	28,100	3.1	85,400	42,900	1,700	-14,400	-1.6
Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	31,000	28,500	2,500	8.9	2,900	700	400	400	1.3
Detroit, MI PMSA	918,400	892,800	25,600	2.9	82,600	42,200	1,300	-14,800	-1.7
Dothan, AL MSA	26,700	24,300	2,300	9.6	3,300	1,100	-	200	0.9
El Paso, TX MSA	20,700	18,800	1,900	10.0	3,000	400	100	-700	-3.8
Erie, PA MSA	12,900	12,300	600	5.2	1,800	500	100	-700	-5.6
Evansville, IN-KY MSA	16,400	15,600	800	5.2	1,800	900	-	-100	-0.4
Fayetteville, NC MSA	79,100	76,700	2,400	3.2	9,800	2,200	100	-5,200	-6.7
Flint, MI MSA	83,100	78,800	4,300	5.5	9,200	2,400	100	-2,400	-3.1
Florence, AL MSA	17,700	16,900	800	4.6	1,700	800	-	-	-0.2
Florence, SC MSA	44,200	41,300	2,900	6.9	4,800	2,200	-	200	0.6
Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	19,500	16,300	3,200	19.5	2,600	700	100	1,300	7.8
Fort Pierce, FL MSA	26,900	23,500	3,300	14.0	3,600	1,200	300	900	3.7
Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	10,500	9,400	1,100	(B)	1,500	200	-	-100	(B)
Fort Wayne, IN MSA	27,600	26,200	1,400	5.4	3,500	900	200	-1,200	-4.7
Fresno, CA MSA	34,600	25,900	8,700	33.5	9,400	1,200	200	500	1.9
Gadsden, AL MSA	14,400	13,800	600	4.6	1,300	900	-	200	1.5
Gainesville, FL MSA	37,600	33,100	4,500	13.7	4,200	1,500	300	1,800	5.5
Grand Rapids, MI MSA	35,600	32,400	3,200	10.0	4,600	1,100	100	-200	-0.7
Greensboro—Winston-Salem—High Point, NC MSA	172,000	161,900	10,100	6.2	13,900	7,300	300	3,400	2.1
Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	104,200	97,200	7,000	7.2	9,900	4,500	200	1,600	1.6
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	36,700	34,300	2,400	6.9	4,000	1,500	100	-200	-0.5
Hartford-New Britain-Middletown-Bristol, CT NECMA	83,500	75,000	8,600	11.4	8,500	2,300	3,800	2,400	3.2
Hickory, NC MSA	17,000	16,500	400	2.5	1,400	800	-	-200	-1.4
Honolulu, HI MSA	22,300	17,800	4,500	25.5	3,700	200	200	1,000	5.7
Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	26,900	23,800	3,100	12.9	3,900	1,100	-	300	1.2
HOUSTON-GALVESTON-BRAZORIA, TX CMSA	641,300	564,300	77,000	13.6	70,600	22,900	4,100	29,200	5.2
Brazoria, TX PMSA	14,900	13,200	1,700	12.7	1,300	500	-	900	6.7
Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA	38,500	36,500	2,000	5.6	4,400	1,900	-	-500	-1.3
Houston, TX PMSA	587,900	514,600	73,200	14.2	64,900	20,500	4,000	28,800	5.6
Huntsville, AL MSA	44,500	39,100	5,400	13.8	4,400	1,400	700	2,400	6.0
Indianapolis, IN MSA	168,100	157,700	10,400	6.6	17,900	7,100	100	-500	-0.3
Jackson, MI MSA	10,900	11,000	-100	-1.0	800	300	100	-600	-5.5
Jackson, MS MSA	162,700	149,400	13,300	8.9	18,500	6,500	100	1,300	0.9
Jackson, TN MSA	24,200	22,300	1,900	8.4	2,400	1,200	-	700	3.1
Jacksonville, FL MSA	178,200	156,000	22,300	14.3	20,200	8,300	400	10,300	6.6
Jacksonville, NC MSA	23,400	23,200	200	0.8	3,400	400	100	-2,700	-11.8
Kalamazoo, MI MSA	17,400	15,800	1,600	10.0	2,200	500	100	-100	-0.6
Kankakee, IL MSA	15,800	14,900	900	5.9	2,200	700	-	-600	-4.2
Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	193,900	179,900	14,000	7.8	21,700	8,500	300	800	0.5
Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	36,300	37,200	-900	-2.4	6,900	800	100	-7,000	-18.9
Knoxville, TN MSA	35,500	34,200	1,300	3.7	3,400	1,900	200	-200	-0.6
Lafayette, LA MSA	49,500	43,600	5,900	13.6	6,300	1,700	100	1,300	3.0

- Represents zero or a number which rounds to zero.
(B) Indicates that 1980 population base was less than 10,000.

Table 4B. **Annual Estimates of the Black Population for Metropolitan Areas with 10,000 or More Blacks: April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1985**—Continued

Metropolitan area	April 1, 1980	July 1, 1981	July 1, 1982	July 1, 1983	July 1, 1984	July 1, 1985	Percent Black	
							1980	1985
DALLAS-FORT WORTH, TX CMSA	417,000	428,800	441,400	455,500	468,600	485,400	14.2	13.9
Dallas, TX PMSA	314,000	322,800	331,500	341,500	351,700	363,700	16.0	15.7
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA	103,000	106,000	109,900	114,000	116,900	121,700	10.6	10.4
Danville, VA MSA	33,600	33,700	34,000	34,000	34,400	34,500	30.0	31.1
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA	16,800	17,400	17,700	18,000	18,500	18,400	4.4	4.9
Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA	118,900	119,800	121,300	123,000	124,500	126,100	12.6	13.5
Daytona Beach, FL MSA	29,000	29,500	29,900	30,600	31,300	31,800	11.2	10.2
Decatur, IL MSA	13,800	14,100	14,100	14,100	14,500	14,500	10.5	11.4
DENVER-BOULDER, CO CMSA	78,500	81,400	84,900	86,600	88,200	91,100	4.8	5.0
Denver, CO PMSA	76,700	79,700	83,200	84,900	86,200	89,000	5.4	5.5
Des Moines, IA MSA	14,100	14,400	14,500	14,400	14,600	15,000	3.8	4.0
DETROIT-ANN ARBOR, MI CMSA	921,200	926,900	928,800	932,900	940,400	949,300	19.4	20.4
Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	28,500	28,900	29,200	29,400	30,300	31,000	10.7	11.5
Detroit, MI PMSA	892,800	898,000	899,600	903,500	910,100	918,400	19.9	20.9
Dothan, AL MSA	24,300	25,500	25,800	26,100	26,600	26,700	19.9	21.0
El Paso, TX MSA	18,800	19,700	20,100	19,600	20,100	20,700	3.9	3.9
Erie, PA MSA	12,300	12,400	12,600	12,800	12,700	12,900	4.4	4.6
Evansville, IN-KY MSA	[illegible]	15,900	15,900	16,100	16,300	16,400	5.6	5.9
Fayetteville, NC MSA	[illegible]	78,700	77,600	79,200	78,700	79,100	31.0	31.3
Flint, MI MSA	[illegible]	79,800	80,300	81,200	81,900	83,100	17.5	18.9
Florence, AL MSA	16,900	17,300	17,400	17,400	17,400	17,700	12.5	13.0
Florence, SC MSA	41,300	42,200	42,700	43,400	43,800	44,200	37.5	38.7
Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	16,300	17,200	17,900	18,300	18,600	19,500	8.0	7.4
Fort Pierce, FL MSA	23,500	24,700	25,300	25,900	26,200	26,900	15.6	13.9
Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	9,400	9,600	9,700	10,000	10,100	10,500	8.5	8.4
Fort Wayne, IN MSA	26,200	26,800	27,100	27,000	27,300	27,600	7.4	7.9
Fresno, CA MSA	25,900	27,600	29,100	31,100	32,700	34,600	5.0	6.1
Gadsden, AL MSA	13,800	13,800	14,000	14,200	14,300	14,400	13.4	13.9
Gainesville, FL MSA	33,100	34,100	35,100	36,300	36,900	37,600	19.3	19.2
Grand Rapids, MI MSA	32,400	33,400	34,000	34,500	35,100	35,600	5.4	5.7
Greensboro—Winston-Salem—High Point, NC MSA	161,900	164,400	166,000	168,000	170,700	172,000	19.0	19.4
Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	97,200	98,800	100,700	102,100	102,500	104,200	17.1	17.5
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	34,300	35,000	35,500	36,100	36,700	36,700	6.2	6.5
Hartford-New Britain-Middletown-Bristol, CT NECMA	75,000	77,400	79,100	80,700	82,500	83,500	7.1	7.8
Hickory, NC MSA	16,500	16,700	16,600	16,800	16,900	17,000	8.2	8.1
Honolulu, HI MSA	17,800	16,900	16,900	19,100	20,700	22,300	2.3	2.7
Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	23,800	24,600	25,600	26,200	26,600	26,900	13.5	14.2
HOUSTON-GALVESTON-BRAZORIA, TX CMSA	564,300	586,300	612,000	625,600	632,000	641,300	18.2	18.0
Brazoria, TX PMSA	13,200	13,900	14,100	14,500	14,500	14,900	7.8	7.8
Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA	36,500	37,000	37,600	38,200	38,700	38,500	18.6	18.2
Houston, TX PMSA	514,600	535,500	560,300	572,900	578,800	587,900	18.8	18.6
Huntsville, AL MSA	39,100	40,100	40,900	41,900	42,800	44,500	19.8	20.5
Indianapolis, IN MSA	157,700	160,000	161,900	164,900	166,300	168,100	13.5	14.1
Jackson, MI MSA	11,000	10,800	10,900	10,800	10,700	10,900	7.3	7.5
Jackson, MS MSA	149,400	152,600	155,100	157,900	160,100	162,700	41.3	42.7
Jackson, TN MSA	22,300	22,600	22,800	23,200	23,500	24,200	30.0	30.9
Jacksonville, FL MSA	156,000	160,300	164,000	167,600	172,100	176,200	21.6	21.6
Jacksonville, NC MSA	23,200	23,500	23,600	24,200	23,800	23,400	20.6	19.4
Kalamazoo, MI MSA	15,800	16,400	16,600	16,800	17,000	17,400	7.5	8.1
Kankakee, IL MSA	14,900	15,100	15,400	15,500	15,700	15,800	14.5	16.1
Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	179,900	182,500	184,200	186,900	190,300	193,900	12.5	13.0
Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	37,200	36,400	35,900	34,800	34,000	36,300	17.3	16.7
Knoxville, TN MSA	34,200	35,000	35,200	34,900	35,200	35,500	6.0	6.0
Lafayette, LA MSA	43,600	45,100	46,400	47,500	48,500	49,500	22.9	22.8

Table 4A. Estimates of the Black Population for Metropolitan Areas with 10,000 or More Blacks: July 1, 1985, and Components of Change Since 1980—Continued

Metropolitan area	July 1, 1985	April 1, 1980	Change, 1980-85		Components of change				
							Net migration		
			Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	International	Total	Percent
Lake Charles, LA MSA	39,800	36,400	3,400	9.3	4,900	1,700	-	200	0.7
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	53,300	48,400	4,[illegible]	10.1	6,600	2,300	400	500	1.1
Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	26,000	23,400	2,6[illegible]	10.9	2,800	600	400	300	1.2
Las Vegas, NV MSA	55,500	46,400	9,100	19.7	6,800	1,400	100	3,700	8.0
Lawton, OK MSA	19,100	18,000	1,100	6.0	3,000	400	-	-1,500	-8.4
Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	36,200	34,700	1,400	4.1	3,400	2,000	100	-	-0.1
Lima, OH MSA	12,300	11,000	1,300	12.0	1,500	300	-	100	1.1
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	98,400	90,800	7,600	8.4	11,900	4,000	300	-300	-0.4
Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	36,500	34,300	2,200	6.3	3,700	2,200	-	600	1.9
LOS ANGELES-ANAHEIM-RIVERSIDE, CA CMSA	1,194,500	1,065,100	129,300	12.1	128,900	42,800	8,200	43,200	4.1
Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	32,300	24,900	7,400	29.6	4,700	500	600	3,300	13.0
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	1,037,300	949,400	87,900	9.3	109,500	39,000	6,700	17,400	1.8
Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	14,600	11,500	3,100	27.2	1,900	300	200	1,500	13.0
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	110,200	79,300	31,000	39.0	12,800	3,000	700	21,100	26.6
Louisville, KY-IN MSA	126,900	121,100	5,700	4.7	12,500	6,300	300	-400	-0.4
Lubbock, TX MSA	16,500	15,400	1,100	7.1	2,400	600	200	-700	-4.3
Lynchburg, VA MSA	29,400	28,700	700	2.6	2,500	1,600	-	-200	-0.8
Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA	95,600	88,600	7,000	7.9	9,500	4,100	-	1,600	1.8
Mansfield, OH MSA	10,100	9,400	700	(B)	1,000	300	-	100	(B)
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	28,400	23,600	4,700	20.0	3,100	1,000	600	2,600	10.8
Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	389,300	364,100	25,200	6.9	43,000	17,900	100	100	-
MIAMI-FORT LAUDERDALE, FL CMSA	492,500	399,300	93,200	23.3	65,900	16,300	36,000	43,600	10.9
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	144,000	113,900	30,100	26.5	18,200	4,500	6,500	16,400	14.4
Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	348,400	285,400	63,000	22.1	47,700	11,800	29,500	27,200	9.5
MILWAUKEE-RACINE, WI CMSA	181,500	165,300	16,200	9.8	23,400	4,600	600	-2,600	-1.6
Milwaukee, WI PMSA	166,100	151,500	14,600	9.6	21,400	4,300	600	-2,600	-1.7
Racine, WI PMSA	15,400	13,800	1,600	11.6	2,000	400	-	-	-0.2
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	60,400	49,800	10,600	21.3	8,300	1,600	1,200	3,900	7.8
Mobile, AL MSA	135,900	127,100	8,800	6.9	15,600	6,200	100	-600	-0.4
Monroe, LA MSA	44,600	40,700	3,900	9.5	5,500	2,000	-	400	0.9
Montgomery, AL MSA	103,400	94,700	8,700	9.2	11,000	4,500	-	2,200	2.3
Muskegon, MI MSA	20,500	19,400	1,100	5.8	2,400	800	-	-500	-2.5
Nashville, TN MSA	145,400	137,200	8,200	6.0	14,000	7,000	300	1,100	0.8
New Haven-Waterbury-Meriden, CT NECMA	74,000	68,300	5,700	8.4	8,000	2,300	800	-	-
New London-Norwich, CT NECMA	10,100	8,900	1,200	(B)	1,200	300	-	300	(B)
New Orleans, LA MSA	445,900	409,700	36,200	8.8	53,100	19,200	500	2,300	0.6
NEW YORK-NORTHERN NEW JERSEY-LONG ISLAND, NY-NJ-CT CMSA	3,201,200	2,941,200	260,100	8.8	321,500	123,800	139,800	62,400	2.1
Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA	101,700	94,200	7,500	7.9	10,100	3,500	2,400	900	0.9
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk-Danbury, CT NECMA	74,400	67,200	7,200	10.7	8,500	2,400	1,800	1,100	1.6
Jersey City, NJ PMSA	79,400	71,500	7,900	11.1	11,800	3,000	1,900	-800	-1.2
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA	55,600	48,000	7,600	15.8	5,300	1,700	1,100	3,900	8.2
Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA	57,000	52,800	4,200	8.0	6,100	2,500	500	700	1.3
Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA	185,500	163,800	21,800	13.3	16,400	6,000	4,500	11,400	6.9
New York, NY PMSA	2,185,700	2,013,200	172,500	8.6	220,500	87,300	119,900	39,300	1.9
Newark, NJ PMSA	443,000	413,800	29,200	7.0	40,600	16,800	7,500	5,400	1.3
Orange County, NY PMSA	18,900	16,700	2,200	13.5	2,200	600	200	700	4.0
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA	362,600	326,800	35,800	11.0	37,000	15,100	300	13,900	4.3
Ocala, FL MSA	22,300	20,400	2,000	9.6	2,800	1,200	100	300	1.7
Oklahoma City, OK MSA	92,200	78,900	13,300	16.9	11,600	3,400	400	5,100	6.4
Omaha, NE-IA MSA	47,900	44,100	3,800	8.7	6,300	1,700	100	-800	-1.7
Orlando, FL MSA	106,400	90,900	15,500	17.1	12,400	3,800	1,100	6,900	7.6

- Represents zero or a number which rounds to zero.
(B) Indicates that 1980 population base was less than 10,000.

Table 4B. **Annual Estimates of the Black Population for Metropolitan Areas with 10,000 or More Blacks: April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1985**—Continued

Metropolitan area	April 1, 1980	July 1, 1981	July 1, 1982	July 1, 1983	July 1, 1984	July 1, 1985	Percent Black	
							1980	1985
Lake Charles, LA MSA	36,400	37,600	38,400	39,100	39,700	39,800	21.8	22.7
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	48,400	49,600	50,800	51,500	52,100	53,300	15.1	14.8
Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	23,400	23,700	24,000	24,200	25,300	26,000	5.6	6.2
Las Vegas, NV MSA	46,400	49,200	50,900	52,300	53,900	55,500	10.0	10.1
Lawton, OK MSA	18,000	18,600	19,400	19,200	19,600	19,100	16.0	16.0
Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	34,700	35,000	35,600	35,800	36,000	36,200	10.9	10.9
Lima, OH MSA	11,000	11,400	11,700	11,900	11,900	12,300	7.1	8.0
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	90,800	93,400	94,500	95,300	97,100	98,400	19.1	19.9
Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	34,300	34,800	35,400	35,600	36,200	36,500	22.6	21.9
LOS ANGELES-ANAHEIM-RIVERSIDE, CA CMSA	1,065,100	1,094,500	1,119,900	1,145,800	1,168,500	1,194,500	9.3	9.2
Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	24,900	26,700	28,500	29,500	31,000	32,300	1.3	1.5
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	949,400	970,600	987,200	1,006,500	1,020,700	1,037,300	12.7	12.5
Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	11,500	12,100	12,900	13,200	14,000	14,600	2.2	2.4
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	79,300	85,100	91,300	96,600	102,800	110,200	5.1	5.8
Louisville, KY-IN MSA	121,100	122,600	123,100	124,700	125,600	126,900	12.7	13.3
Lubbock, TX MSA	15,400	15,100	15,500	16,100	16,400	16,500	7.3	7.5
Lynchburg, VA MSA	28,700	28,600	28,700	29,000	29,100	29,400	20.3	20.5
Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA	88,600	91,200	91,700	93,300	94,800	95,600	33.6	34.7
Mansfield, OH MSA	9,400	9,400	9,400	9,500	9,600	10,100	7.1	7.7
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	23,600	24,900	25,900	26,600	27,400	28,400	8.7	8.5
Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	364,100	370,500	375,200	379,700	384,100	389,300	39.9	41.4
MIAMI-FORT LAUDERDALE, FL CMSA	399,300	422,100	440,500	457,800	475,300	492,500	15.1	17.1
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	113,900	120,300	126,200	131,800	137,600	144,000	11.2	12.8
Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	285,400	301,900	314,200	326,100	337,700	348,400	17.6	19.8
MILWAUKEE-RACINE, WI CMSA	165,300	169,800	172,300	174,500	177,900	181,500	10.5	11.5
Milwaukee, WI PMSA	151,500	155,500	157,800	159,800	162,800	166,100	10.8	11.9
Racine, WI PMSA	13,800	14,300	14,500	14,700	15,100	15,400	8.0	8.8
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	49,800	52,500	54,000	55,800	58,000	60,400	2.3	2.7
Mobile, AL MSA	127,100	129,500	131,300	132,900	134,800	135,900	28.6	29.0
Monroe, LA MSA	40,700	41,300	42,300	43,100	44,000	44,600	29.2	30.5
Montgomery, AL MSA	94,700	97,400	98,900	99,700	101,400	103,400	34.7	36.1
Muskegon, MI MSA	19,400	19,400	19,800	19,900	20,100	20,500	12.3	13.1
Nashville, TN MSA	137,200	138,900	139,700	141,300	143,100	145,400	16.1	16.1
New Haven-Waterbury-Meriden, CT NECMA	68,300	70,200	71,000	71,800	72,600	74,000	9.0	9.5
New London-Norwich, CT NECMA	8,900	9,200	9,400	9,900	10,000	10,100	3.7	4.1
New Orleans, LA MSA	409,700	419,100	426,500	433,600	440,300	445,900	32.6	33.6
NEW YORK-NORTHERN NEW JERSEY-LONG ISLAND, NY-NJ-CT CMSA	2,941,200	2,998,700	3,047,400	3,101,900	3,151,600	3,201,200	16.9	18.1
Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA	94,200	96,100	97,900	99,400	100,500	101,700	7.3	7.9
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk-Danbury, CT NECMA	67,200	68,800	70,600	71,800	73,000	74,400	8.3	9.0
Jersey City, NJ PMSA	71,500	73,900	75,600	77,000	78,100	79,400	12.8	14.1
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA	48,000	48,900	49,900	51,600	53,300	55,600	5.4	6.0
Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA	52,800	53,700	54,300	55,300	56,100	57,000	6.2	6.1
Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA	163,800	169,200	173,300	178,700	182,600	185,500	6.3	7.0
New York, NY PMSA	2,013,200	2,050,600	2,082,900	2,118,100	2,152,600	2,185,700	24.3	26.1
Newark, NJ PMSA	413,800	419,900	425,200	432,100	437,000	443,000	22.0	23.6
Orange County, NY PMSA	16,700	17,500	17,800	18,000	18,400	18,900	6.4	6.9
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA	326,800	337,800	343,300	350,800	358,100	362,600	28.2	28.1
Ocala, FL MSA	20,400	20,800	21,500	21,600	22,000	22,300	16.6	14.0
Oklahoma City, OK MSA	78,900	82,300	85,000	87,800	90,300	92,200	9.2	9.5
Omaha, NE-IA MSA	44,100	45,100	46,000	46,900	47,800	47,900	7.5	7.9
Orlando, FL MSA	90,900	94,000	97,000	100,200	103,400	106,400	13.0	12.8

Table 4A. Estimates of the Black Population for Metropolitan Areas with 10,000 or More Blacks: July 1, 1985, and Components of Change Since 1980—Continued

Metropolitan area	July 1, 1985	April 1, 1980	Change, 1980-85		Components of change				
							Net migration		
			Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	International	Total	Percent
Panama City, FL MSA	11,900	11,700	200	1.3	1,400	600	-	-700	-6.0
Pascagoula, MS MSA	24,200	22,000	2,200	9.9	2,600	600	-	200	0.8
Pensacola, FL MSA	52,800	48,400	4,400	9.1	6,200	2,200	100	400	0.9
Peoria, IL MSA	23,400	21,800	1,600	7.5	3,600	700	-	-1,300	-6.1
PHILADELPHIA-WILMINGTON-TRENTON,PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA	1,108,800	1,044,400	64,400	6.2	107,400	51,900	5,600	8,800	0.8
Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA	945,000	893,800	51,200	5.7	90,500	45,500	4,600	6,200	0.7
Trenton, NJ PMSA	60,200	56,100	4,100	7.4	6,100	2,200	500	200	0.4
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA	22,300	20,600	1,600	7.9	2,600	800	200	-200	-0.8
Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA	81,400	73,900	7,400	10.1	8,100	3,300	300	2,600	3.5
Phoenix, AZ MSA	60,200	48,100	12,100	25.2	7,900	1,900	300	6,100	12.7
Pine Bluff, AR MSA	39,500	36,900	2,600	7.2	4,500	1,900	-	-	-
PITTSBURGH-BEAVER VALLEY, PA CMSA	185,600	182,000	3,600	2.0	18,500	10,500	600	-4,300	-2.4
Beaver County, PA PMSA	11,600	11,700	-100	-1.0	1,200	700	-	-700	-5.7
Pittsburgh, PA PMSA	174,100	170,300	3,800	2.2	17,300	9,900	600	-3,700	-2.2
PORTLAND-VANCOUVER, OR-WA CMSA	37,400	34,100	3,300	9.8	4,600	1,400	300	100	0.3
Portland, OR PMSA	35,400	32,500	2,900	9.0	4,300	1,300	300	-100	-0.2
Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	19,300	17,400	2,000	11.4	1,600	600	100	900	5.4
Providence-Pawtucket-Woonsocket, RI NECMA	30,100	25,600	4,500	17.4	4,000	1,000	1,900	1,400	5.4
Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	160,800	146,900	13,900	9.5	13,100	6,400	300	7,300	4.9
Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	237,200	221,900	15,300	6.9	21,600	10,800	300	4,500	2.0
Roanoke, VA MSA	26,800	25,900	800	3.2	2,200	1,500	-	200	0.6
Rochester, NY MSA	86,100	78,700	7,400	9.4	10,300	2,300	1,000	-600	-0.8
Rockford, IL MSA	22,400	21,000	1,400	6.8	3,000	600	-	-900	-4.4
Sacramento, CA MSA	79,600	61,900	17,700	28.5	9,200	2,100	500	10,500	17.0
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	39,200	37,400	1,800	4.9	4,600	1,200	100	-1,500	-4.1
St . Louis, MO-IL MSA	430,800	407,600	23,200	5.7	49,800	20,600	400	-6,000	-1.5
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	20,900	19,300	1,600	8.1	3,200	400	100	-1,200	-6.4
Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	10,400	9,100	1,400	(B)	1,300	300	100	400	(B)
San Antonio, TX MSA	83,400	72,600	10,800	14.9	8,000	3,600	300	6,400	8.8
San Diego, CA MSA	124,900	105,500	19,400	18.4	16,100	2,800	900	6,100	5.7
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND-SAN JOSE, CA CMSA	523,900	471,000	52,900	11.2	56,500	18,900	2,800	15,300	3.2
Oakland, CA PMSA	299,900	265,300	34,700	13.1	31,300	11,000	900	14,400	5.4
San Francisco, CA PMSA	132,600	128,600	4,000	3.1	13,900	5,900	1,000	-4,000	-3.1
San Jose, CA PMSA	49,300	43,300	6,000	13.9	6,600	1,000	800	400	0.9
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	35,400	28,800	6,600	22.7	3,900	800	100	3,500	12.2
Sarasota, FL MSA	11,700	10,400	1,300	12.3	1,400	500	100	400	3.5
Savannah, GA MSA	85,900	80,800	5,100	6.3	9,500	4,200	100	-200	-0.2
SEATTLE-TACOMA, WA CMSA	101,400	88,800	12,600	14.1	13,000	2,800	500	2,400	2.7
Seattle, WA PMSA	67,300	58,300	9,000	15.5	7,400	2,100	400	3,700	6.4
Tacoma, WA PMSA	34,100	30,500	3,500	11.5	5,600	700	100	-1,300	-4.4
Shreveport, LA MSA	121,500	110,500	11,000	10.0	14,500	5,800	-	2,200	2.0
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	23,600	21,900	1,600	7.4	2,900	900	-	-400	-2.0
Springfield, IL MSA	13,100	11,500	1,600	13.6	1,900	500	-	200	1.4
Springfield, MA NECMA	32,900	31,000	2,000	6.3	3,500	900	400	-600	-2.1
Stockton, CA MSA	23,900	19,400	4,500	23.2	3,000	1,000	-	2,600	13.3
Syracuse, NY MSA	34,000	31,300	2,700	8.6	4,300	1,000	400	-600	-2.0
Tallahassee, FL MSA	67,000	61,800	5,200	8.4	7,200	2,500	300	400	0.7
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA	169,700	148,400	21,300	14.4	20,100	7,200	1,300	8,400	5.7
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA	26,900	24,900	2,000	7.9	2,800	1,300	-	400	1.7
Toledo, OH MSA	70,300	65,700	4,500	6.9	8,000	2,900	300	-600	-0.9
Topeka, KS MSA	13,100	11,900	1,200	9.8	1,600	600	-	200	1.6
Tucson, AZ MSA	17,600	14,500	3,100	21.1	2,300	600	200	1,300	8.9
Tulsa, OK MSA	57,000	51,400	5,600	10.9	6,800	2,400	300	1,200	2.4
Tuscaloosa, AL MSA	39,400	37,400	1,900	5.2	4,000	1,600	-	-500	-1.3
Tyler, TX MSA	30,500	28,100	2,400	8.4	3,200	1,400	100	700	2.3

- Represents zero or a number which rounds to zero.
(B) Indicates that 1980 population base was less than 10,000.

Table 4B. **Annual Estimates of the Black Population for Metropolitan Areas with 10,000 or More Blacks: April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1985**—Continued

Metropolitan area	April 1, 1980	July 1, 1981	July 1, 1982	July 1, 1983	July 1, 1984	July 1, 1985	Percent Black	
							1980	1985
Panama City, FL MSA	11,700	12,300	11,900	11,600	11,700	11,900	12.0	11.2
Pascagoula, MS MSA	22,000	23,100	23,700	24,200	24,100	24,200	18.6	19.8
Pensacola, FL MSA	48,400	49,400	50,200	50,900	51,700	52,800	16.7	16.5
Peoria, IL MSA	21,800	22,400	22,900	23,200	23,300	23,400	6.0	6.7
PHILADELPHIA-WILMINGTON-TRENTON, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA	1,044,400	1,056,000	1,068,800	1,080,700	1,094,100	1,108,800	18.4	19.2
Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA	893,800	902,500	913,000	922,300	933,600	945,000	18.9	19.7
Trenton, NJ PMSA	56,100	57,200	57,900	58,800	59,200	60,200	18.2	19.2
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA	20,600	20,900	21,200	21,700	22,100	22,300	15.5	16.6
Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA	73,900	75,500	76,700	77,900	79,300	81,400	14.1	14.9
Phoenix, AZ MSA	48,100	50,100	52,600	55,100	57,500	60,200	3.2	3.3
Pine Bluff, AR MSA	36,900	37,400	38,000	38,500	39,200	39,500	40.6	43.8
PITTSBURGH-BEAVER VALLEY, PA CMSA	182,000	182,700	184,000	184,900	185,300	185,600	7.5	7.9
Beaver County, PA PMSA	11,700	11,500	11,700	11,800	11,500	11,600	5.7	5.9
Pittsburgh, PA PMSA	170,300	171,100	172,300	173,100	173,900	174,100	7.7	8.1
PORTLAND-VANCOUVER, OR-WA CMSA	34,100	34,900	35,700	35,600	36,600	37,400	2.6	2.7
Portland, OR PMSA	32,500	33,300	33,900	33,900	34,700	35,400	2.9	3.0
Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	17,400	17,900	18,600	19,000	19,300	19,300	7.1	7.6
Providence-Pawtucket-Woonsocket, RI NECMA	25,600	26,500	27,300	27,900	28,800	30,100	3.0	3.4
Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	146,900	148,800	152,000	154,300	157,000	160,800	26.2	25.5
Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	221,900	226,100	228,400	232,300	234,800	237,200	29.1	29.5
Roanoke, VA MSA	25,900	25,900	26,500	26,900	26,700	26,800	11.8	12.1
Rochester, NY MSA	78,700	80,800	81,900	83,400	84,500	86,100	8.1	8.7
Rockford, IL MSA	21,000	21,300	21,600	21,900	22,100	22,400	7.5	8.0
Sacramento, CA MSA	61,900	66,400	69,500	73,200	75,800	79,600	5.6	6.3
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	37,400	38,200	38,100	38,700	39,200	39,200	8.9	9.6
St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	407,600	412,700	415,700	420,400	426,000	430,800	17.1	17.8
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	19,300	19,800	20,200	20,500	21,600	20,900	6.7	6.4
Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	9,100	9,600	9,700	10,200	10,200	10,400	1.0	1.0
San Antonio, TX MSA	72,600	75,800	77,600	79,900	81,500	83,400	6.8	6.8
San Diego, CA MSA	105,500	109,600	113,200	118,500	120,600	124,900	5.7	5.8
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND-SAN JOSE, CA CMSA	471,000	484,100	494,200	505,300	514,800	523,900	8.8	8.9
Oakland, CA PMSA	265,300	273,100	278,700	287,000	293,000	299,900	15.1	15.4
San Francisco, CA PMSA	128,600	128,800	130,300	130,900	132,700	132,600	8.6	8.4
San Jose, CA PMSA	43,300	46,000	47,100	48,000	48,400	49,300	3.3	3.5
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	28,800	30,800	32,300	33,400	34,300	35,400	8.6	9.3
Sarasota, FL MSA	10,400	10,500	10,800	11,000	11,300	11,700	5.1	4.7
Savannah, GA MSA	80,800	82,600	83,800	84,300	85,500	85,900	36.6	36.8
SEATTLE-TACOMA, WA CMSA	88,800	93,000	96,000	96,900	99,600	101,400	4.2	4.5
Seattle, WA PMSA	58,300	60,400	62,000	63,700	65,600	67,300	3.6	3.9
Tacoma, WA PMSA	30,500	32,700	34,000	33,200	33,900	34,100	6.3	6.5
Shreveport, LA MSA	110,500	112,500	115,300	117,700	119,400	121,500	33.2	33.7
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	21,900	22,400	22,500	22,900	23,000	23,600	9.1	9.8
Springfield, IL MSA	11,500	12,200	12,100	12,400	12,600	13,100	6.1	6.9
Springfield, MA NECMA	31,000	31,600	31,300	32,000	32,300	32,900	5.3	5.7
Stockton, CA MSA	19,400	20,300	21,000	21,800	22,600	23,900	5.6	5.9
Syracuse, NY MSA	31,300	32,100	32,400	33,000	33,100	34,000	4.9	5.2
Tallahassee, FL MSA	61,800	63,400	64,600	65,100	65,900	67,000	32.5	31.9
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA	148,400	152,400	156,900	161,200	165,600	169,700	9.2	9.1
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA	24,900	25,400	25,500	25,900	26,200	26,900	22.1	22.4
Toledo, OH MSA	65,700	66,800	67,300	68,300	69,200	70,300	10.7	11.4
Topeka, KS MSA	11,900	12,500	12,500	12,800	13,000	13,100	7.7	8.3
Tucson, AZ MSA	14,500	15,200	16,000	16,700	17,200	17,600	2.7	2.9
Tulsa, OK MSA	51,400	52,800	54,100	55,400	56,200	57,000	7.8	7.8
Tuscaloosa, AL MSA	37,400	37,900	38,100	38,300	38,800	39,400	27.2	27.9
Tyler, TX MSA	28,100	28,500	29,000	29,800	30,000	30,500	21.9	20.3

Table 4A. Estimates of the Black Population for Metropolitan Areas with 10,000 or More Blacks: July 1, 1985, and Components of Change Since 1980—Continued

Metropolitan area	July 1, 1985	April 1, 1980	Change, 1980-85		Components of change				
							Net migration		
			Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	International	Total	Percent
Waco, TX MSA	29,500	27,300	2,200	8.1	3,400	1,600	-	300	1.3
Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA	964,600	874,300	90,200	10.3	87,900	36,100	12,800	38,400	4.4
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA	93,500	79,500	14,000	17.6	11,700	3,700	2,200	6,000	7.6
Wichita, KS MSA	34,300	32,100	2,200	6.7	4,700	1,200	200	-1,300	-4.2
Wichita Falls, TX MSA	11,500	10,800	700	6.5	1,300	500	100	-100	-0.7
Wilmington, NC MSA	24,100	22,400	1,600	7.3	2,100	1,300	-	800	3.7
Worcester-Fitchburg-Leominster, MA NECMA	10,100	9,000	1,100	(B)	1,200	200	300	100	(B)
York, PA MSA	11,500	10,300	1,100	10.8	1,400	400	-	100	1.3
Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA	58,000	56,100	1,900	3.4	6,300	2,900	-	-1,500	-2.6

- Represents zero or a number which rounds to zero.
(B) Indicates that 1980 population base was less than 10,000.

Table 4B. **Annual Estimates of the Black Population for Metropolitan Areas With 10,000 or More Blacks: April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1985**—Continued

Metropolitan area and State	April 1, 1980	July 1, 1981	July 1, 1982	July 1, 1983	July 1, 1984	July 1, 1985	Percent Black	
							1980	1985
Waco, TX MSA	27,300	27,600	28,200	28,600	29,100	29,500	16.0	16.0
Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA	874,300	894,100	909,400	925,900	945,700	964,600	26.9	27.3
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA	79,500	82,300	85,200	87,600	90,700	93,500	13.8	12.9
Wichita, KS MSA	32,100	33,200	33,700	33,700	34,100	34,300	7.8	8.0
Wichita Falls, TX MSA	10,800	11,400	11,600	11,600	11,300	11,500	9.0	9.3
Wilmington, NC MSA	22,400	22,600	23,200	23,500	23,600	24,100	21.7	21.8
Worcester-Fitchburg-Leominster, MA NECMA	9,000	9,100	9,600	9,900	9,900	10,100	1.4	1.5
York, PA MSA	10,300	10,600	10,900	11,200	11,300	11,500	2.7	2.9
Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA	56,100	56,600	56,800	57,200	57,700	58,000	10.6	11.3

Table 5A. **Estimates of the Black Population for Selected Counties: July 1, 1985, and Components of Change Since 1980**

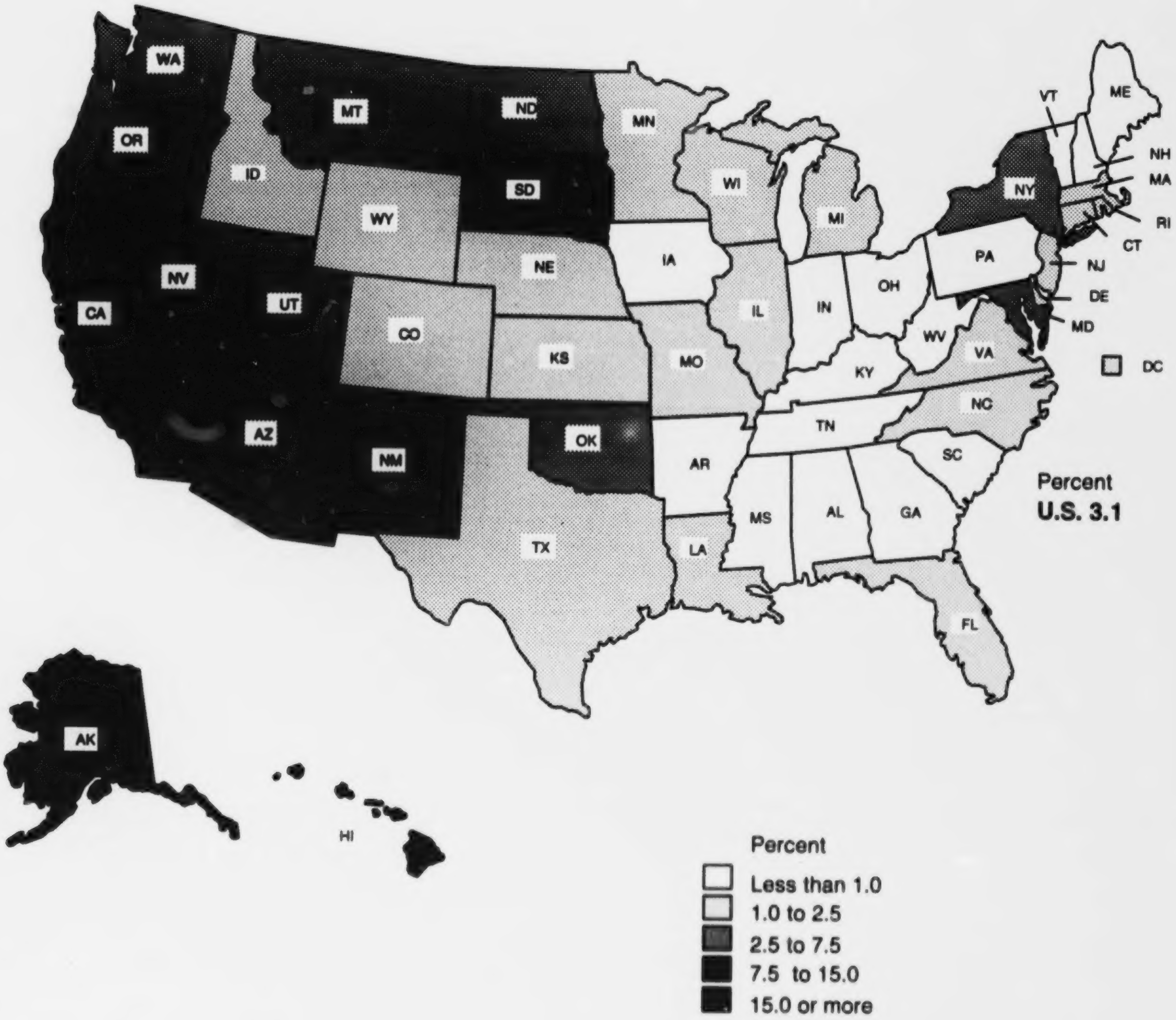
County	July 1, 1985	April 1, 1980	Change, 1980-85		Components of change				
							Net migration		
			Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	International	Total	Percent
Jefferson County, AL	235,000	223,800	11,100	5.0	23,100	12,800	100	800	0.3
Mobile County, AL	123,300	115,000	8,300	7.2	14,100	5,600	100	-200	-0.2
Alameda County, CA	230,000	205,000	25,000	12.2	24,000	8,800	700	9,700	4.8
Los Angeles County, CA	1,037,300	949,400	87,900	9.3	109,500	39,000	6,700	17,400	1.8
San Diego County, CA	124,900	105,500	19,400	18.4	16,100	2,800	900	6,100	5.7
San Francisco County, CA	89,100	86,900	2,200	2.5	9,100	4,500	600	-2,400	-2.7
District of Columbia	436,700	450,000	-13,400	-3.0	39,900	25,500	4,600	-27,800	-6.2
Broward County, FL	144,000	113,900	30,100	26.5	18,200	4,500	6,500	16,400	14.4
Dade County, FL	348,400	285,400	63,000	22.1	47,700	11,800	29,500	27,200	9.5
Duval County, FL	161,100	140,600	20,500	14.6	18,400	7,300	400	9,400	6.7
Hillsborough County, FL	100,300	86,600	13,700	15.8	12,100	4,200	500	5,800	6.7
DeKalb County, GA	169,600	130,900	38,700	29.6	15,700	3,600	500	26,700	20.4
Fulton County, GA	326,200	304,000	22,200	7.3	34,500	14,100	700	1,800	0.6
Cook County, IL	1,415,700	1,352,100	63,600	4.7	160,200	60,400	5,000	-36,100	-2.7
Lake County, IN	129,300	126,800	2,600	2.0	14,300	5,500	100	-6,300	-5.0
Marion County, IN	165,900	155,800	10,100	6.5	17,900	7,000	100	-700	-0.5
Jefferson County, KY	114,600	110,100	4,500	4.1	11,600	5,800	300	-1,200	-1.1
Caddo Parish, LA	104,900	95,300	9,600	10.1	12,400	5,100	-	2,300	2.4
East Baton Rouge Parish, LA	129,700	114,800	14,900	13.0	15,400	5,000	300	4,500	3.9
Orleans Parish, LA	327,600	308,400	19,200	6.2	38,400	15,400	300	-3,800	-1.2
Prince George's County, MD	311,400	248,700	62,600	25.2	27,100	5,200	2,900	40,700	16.4
Baltimore city, MD	449,700	431,800	17,900	4.1	44,400	22,700	1,100	-3,800	-0.9
Suffolk County, MA	146,700	133,600	13,100	9.8	16,200	4,500	8,300	1,400	1.1
Wayne County, MI	841,700	830,000	11,700	1.4	76,100	40,000	1,000	-24,400	-2.9
Hinds County, MS	123,800	113,200	10,600	9.4	14,500	4,700	100	800	0.7
Jackson County, MO	132,400	125,700	6,700	5.4	14,800	5,900	200	-2,200	-1.7
St. Louis County, MO	125,100	109,400	15,700	14.4	12,700	3,400	100	6,300	5.8
St. Louis city, MO	207,300	206,200	1,100	0.5	24,900	12,500	200	-11,300	-5.5
Essex County, NJ	340,300	321,300	19,000	5.9	31,700	13,400	5,900	800	0.2
Union County, NJ	90,600	81,600	9,100	11.1	8,100	3,000	1,300	4,000	5.0
Bronx County, NY	437,500	407,000	30,500	7.5	42,600	15,700	17,900	3,600	0.9
Erie County, NY	108,300	104,900	3,400	3.2	10,500	4,800	500	-2,300	-2.2
Kings County, NY	839,300	754,800	84,500	11.2	92,600	28,100	66,000	20,000	2.6
Nassau County, NY	104,700	90,900	13,900	15.2	9,000	3,500	3,100	8,400	9.2
New York County, NY	331,800	336,800	-5,100	-1.5	32,200	23,500	7,800	-13,800	-4.1
Queens County, NY	411,600	364,100	47,500	13.1	37,900	14,200	22,200	23,700	6.5
Westchester County, NY	115,000	105,400	9,600	9.1	9,800	4,500	3,900	4,200	4.0
Mecklenburg County, NC	117,700	107,300	10,400	9.7	11,500	4,600	200	3,600	3.3
Cuyahoga County, OH	355,000	341,800	13,200	3.9	36,500	16,900	1,100	-6,400	-1.9
Franklin County, OH	141,200	131,500	9,700	7.4	14,800	5,400	500	300	0.2
Hamilton County, OH	174,600	166,400	8,200	4.9	19,100	8,300	300	-2,600	-1.5
Montgomery County, OH	102,100	95,000	7,200	7.5	10,600	4,200	200	800	0.8
Allegheny County, PA	154,200	150,500	3,600	2.4	15,300	8,600	500	-3,000	-2.0
Philadelphia County, PA	662,800	644,000	18,800	2.9	63,200	35,600	2,900	-8,900	-1.4
Charleston County, SC	100,200	95,300	4,800	5.1	12,000	4,100	100	-3,000	-3.1
Richland County, SC	111,400	104,100	7,300	7.0	11,000	3,900	200	100	0.1
Davidson County, TN	112,100	106,400	5,700	5.4	10,900	5,400	300	200	0.2
Shelby County, TN	348,000	324,400	23,600	7.3	38,200	15,700	100	1,200	0.4
Dallas County, TX	331,600	286,100	45,500	15.9	37,300	11,400	800	19,600	6.9
Harris County, TX	532,700	472,900	59,800	12.6	60,100	18,800	4,000	18,500	3.9
Tarrant County, TX	119,200	100,800	18,400	18.2	13,100	4,500	500	9,800	9.7
Norfolk city, VA	101,400	94,200	7,200	7.7	11,100	4,700	100	900	0.9
Richmond city, VA	117,400	112,600	4,900	4.3	11,700	6,500	100	-400	-0.3
Milwaukee County, WI	164,600	150,000	14,600	9.7	21,300	4,200	600	-2,500	-1.7

- Represents zero or a number which rounds to zero.

Table 5B. Annual Estimates of the Black Population for Selected Counties: April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1985

County	April 1, 1980	July 1, 1981	July 1, 1982	July 1, 1983	July 1, 1984	July 1, 1985	Percent Black	
							1980	1985
Jefferson County, AL	223,800	226,300	227,600	230,100	232,900	235,000	33.3	34.5
Mobile County, AL	115,000	117,200	118,900	120,600	122,300	123,300	31.5	32.5
Alameda County, CA	205,000	210,700	214,800	220,900	225,700	230,000	18.5	18.9
Los Angeles County, CA	949,400	970,600	987,200	1,006,500	1,020,700	1,037,300	12.7	12.5
San Diego County, CA	105,500	109,600	113,200	118,500	120,600	124,900	5.7	5.8
San Francisco County, CA	86,900	86,200	87,500	87,500	88,800	89,100	12.8	12.3
District of Columbia	450,000	446,100	444,700	443,300	439,000	436,700	70.5	69.7
Broward County, FL	113,900	120,300	126,200	131,800	137,600	144,000	11.2	12.8
Dade County, FL	285,400	301,900	314,200	326,100	337,700	348,400	17.6	19.8
Duval County, FL	140,600	144,700	148,200	151,400	155,200	161,100	24.6	25.3
Hillsborough County, FL	86,600	89,100	91,600	94,400	97,600	100,300	13.4	13.5
DeKalb County, GA	130,900	137,100	144,700	152,000	160,000	169,600	27.1	32.5
Fulton County, GA	304,000	311,500	312,500	316,600	320,800	326,200	51.5	52.7
Cook County, IL	1,352,100	1,368,100	1,379,100	1,391,200	1,404,800	1,415,700	25.7	26.6
Lake County, IN	126,800	128,200	128,800	129,600	130,300	129,300	24.2	25.7
Marion County, IN	155,800	158,000	159,900	162,800	164,200	165,900	20.4	21.3
Jefferson County, KY	110,100	111,400	111,500	112,900	113,600	114,600	16.1	17.0
Caddo Parish, LA	95,300	97,000	98,800	101,000	102,900	104,900	37.8	38.6
East Baton Rouge Parish, LA	114,800	119,100	121,900	124,100	127,500	129,700	31.3	33.0
Orleans Parish, LA	308,400	314,100	317,500	321,300	324,500	327,600	55.3	58.8
Prince George's County, MD	248,700	262,600	271,600	282,100	297,900	311,400	37.4	44.6
Baltimore city, MD	431,800	434,800	439,600	442,800	447,200	449,700	54.9	57.4
Suffolk County, MA	133,600	137,600	139,100	140,900	143,500	146,700	20.5	22.2
Wayne County, MI	830,000	833,200	832,900	833,900	837,700	841,700	35.5	38.0
Hinds County, MS	113,200	115,800	118,100	120,100	121,500	123,800	45.1	47.7
Jackson County, MO	125,700	126,900	127,800	128,600	130,500	132,400	20.0	21.0
St. Louis County, MO	109,400	113,000	114,800	117,900	122,100	125,100	11.2	12.8
St. Louis city, MO	206,200	205,700	206,400	206,900	206,700	207,300	45.5	47.1
Essex County, NJ	321,300	325,400	328,000	333,300	336,600	340,300	37.7	40.7
Union County, NJ	81,600	83,400	85,600	87,100	88,400	90,600	16.2	18.1
Bronx County, NY	407,000	411,800	420,000	425,400	430,300	437,500	34.8	37.6
Erie County, NY	104,900	106,300	106,200	107,400	107,800	108,300	10.3	11.0
Kings County, NY	754,800	773,800	788,500	805,500	822,100	839,300	33.8	37.3
Nassau County, NY	90,900	93,700	96,500	100,100	102,200	104,700	6.9	8.0
New York County, NY	336,800	334,700	331,300	331,500	333,300	331,800	23.6	22.6
Queens County, NY	364,100	375,800	385,500	394,800	403,700	411,600	19.2	21.5
Westchester County, NY	105,400	108,100	110,200	112,600	113,800	115,000	12.2	13.2
Mecklenburg County, NC	107,300	110,200	112,000	113,800	115,500	117,700	26.5	26.8
Cuyahoga County, OH	341,800	345,100	346,900	349,700	352,800	355,000	22.8	24.3
Franklin County, OH	131,500	134,300	135,400	136,600	139,000	141,200	15.1	15.7
Hamilton County, OH	166,400	168,400	169,500	169,800	172,400	174,600	19.1	20.3
Montgomery County, OH	95,000	96,000	97,600	99,200	100,400	102,100	16.6	18.0
Allegheny County, PA	150,500	151,500	152,400	153,000	153,800	154,200	10.4	11.1
Philadelphia County, PA	644,000	645,200	648,900	653,900	658,700	662,800	38.1	39.9
Charleston County, SC	95,300	98,500	100,000	100,500	100,800	100,200	34.5	35.4
Richland County, SC	104,100	106,500	108,100	110,500	111,500	111,400	38.6	40.3
Davidson County, TN	106,400	107,700	108,400	109,800	110,800	112,100	22.3	22.8
Shelby County, TN	324,400	330,600	334,300	338,400	342,800	348,000	41.7	43.6
Dallas County, TX	286,100	294,200	302,400	311,400	320,400	331,600	18.4	18.8
Harris County, TX	472,900	491,300	511,800	521,200	525,500	532,700	19.6	19.6
Tarrant County, TX	100,800	103,900	107,600	111,600	114,500	119,200	11.7	11.6
Norfolk city, VA	94,200	97,100	97,200	100,200	102,900	101,400	35.3	35.4
Richmond city, VA	112,600	113,200	114,300	116,300	116,500	117,400	51.4	52.2
Milwaukee County, WI	150,000	153,900	156,200	158,300	161,300	164,600	15.5	17.2

Figure 2. **Other Races as a Proportion of Total State Population: 1985**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VT
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AK
HI
Percent
U.S. 3.1
Percent
Less than 1.0
1.0 to 2.5
2.5 to 7.5
7.5 to 15.0
15.0 or more

Chapter 5. Trends in the Other Races Population: 1980 to 1985

NATIONAL

The Other Races[1] population in the United States was estimated to be 7.3 million in 1985, an increase of 1.9 million (36.1 percent) over the 1980 census figure of 5.4 million.[2] The Other Races population made up 3.1 percent of the total U.S. population in 1985, compared with 2.4 percent in 1980. The extremely rapid growth of the Other Races population is largely a function of international migration. This component accounted for 1.1 million of the 1.9 million increase over the five-year interval. Net immigration among persons of Other Races is almost entirely confined to Asians or Pacific Islanders.[3] As a result, those areas of the United States where American Indians are the principal Other Races group have substantially lower growth rates for the Other Races population than areas where Asians and Pacific Islanders are predominant.

Regions and States

California, with 2,315,000 persons of Other Race in 1985, accounts for almost one-third of the national population of this group. (See table P.) Hawaii (692,000), and New York (516,000) were the only other States where the Other Races population exceeded 500,000. These three States had almost half (48 percent) of the country's Other Race population in 1985.

California's Other Races increase of 743,000 (47.3 percent) between 1980 and 1985 is, by itself, greater than the 1985 Other Races population in any other State, and accounted for more than 25 percent of the State's total population increase. That estimated increase is also greater than the 5-year change in *total* population for any of the States, except California, Texas, and Florida. Aside from California, the only States with an estimated increase of more than 100,000 in their Other Races population were New York (131,000) and Texas (126,000).

Table P. **States with 1985 Other Races Population Exceeding 100,000**

(Numbers are in thousands)

Rank	State	Population		Percent Change	Proportion Other Races	
		1985	1980		1980	1985
1	California	2,315	1,572	47.3	6.6	8.7
2	Hawaii	692	603	14.6	62.5	64.4
3	New York	516	385	34.1	2.2	2.9
4	Texas	315	188	67.1	1.3	1.9
5	Illinois	264	195	35.3	1.7	2.3
6	Washington	241	178	35.4	4.3	5.4
7	Oklahoma	229	192	19.4	6.3	7.0
8	Arizona	213	180	18.3	6.6	6.7
9	New Jersey	184	122	50.5	1.7	2.4
10	New Mexico	156	117	33.4	9.0	10.7
11	Florida	136	91	48.7	0.9	1.2
12	Michigan	130	109	19.7	1.2	1.4
13	Virginia	127	83	51.9	1.6	2.2
14	Pennsylvania	119	83	42.3	0.7	1.0
15	Maryland	113	79	41.8	1.9	2.5
16	North Carolina	109	90	20.4	1.5	1.8

Texas' estimated 1980-85 growth rate for persons of Other Races (67.1 percent) ranked first among States. Virginia, (51.9 percent), and New Jersey (50.5 percent) are the only other States with more than 100,000 Other Races population in 1985 that had increases exceeding 50 percent. Louisiana (60.3 percent) and Georgia (50.1 percent), with far fewer persons of Other Races, also had increases in their Other Races population of more than 50 percent.

The Other Races population constitutes a much greater share of the total population in the West than in other parts of the country. Overall, 8.4 percent of the West's 1985 population was Other Races—more than quadruple the proportion for any of the three remaining regions. Although the Other Races population is increasing rapidly throughout the United States, there are just three States outside of the West where the Other Races population makes up more than 3 percent of a State's total population in 1985 (table 6). They are North Dakota (4.0 percent), South Dakota (7.9 percent) and Oklahoma (7.0 percent).

The two newest States, Hawaii and Alaska, have a far greater proportion of Other Races residents than any of the 48 conterminous States. In 1985, the Other Races proportion of total population was 64.4 percent in Hawaii and 17.7 percent in Alaska. Three States admitted at the beginning of the 20th century—Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona—rank 6th, 3rd and 7th, respectively, in proportion Other Races in 1985. All three States had large American Indian populations at time of admission and each had more than 100,000 American Indians in 1980.

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[1] The term "Other Races" refers to that portion of the United States population that is neither White nor Black. Other races primarily consist of: (1) Asians and Pacific Islanders, and (2) American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts. In the text, the term "American Indian" will refer to the second group, but it encompasses Eskimos and Aleuts as well. The data available to EAR does not permit separate population estimates of the two main Other Races population groups.

[2] In 1980, 11.7 million persons provided a racial entry other than White or Black. More than half of this number were Hispanics who selected the racial category "Other," but did not choose one of the specified Other Races. The 5.4 million figure for Other races in 1980 is an estimate of the population that is either Asian, Pacific Islander or American Indian. See the section in Chapter 2 on "Initial Population Values" and Passel and Word, 1987, *op. cit.*

[3] The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) has a special category for Native Americans who apply for permanent residence from Canada. The numbers are very small, accounting for less than 1,000 persons over the 1980-85 interval.

In general, the estimated growth rate for the Other Races population in individual States is closely related to the estimate of net international migration[4]. EAR allocates very few international migrants to an area if American Indians are the dominant "Other Race" group. In 14 of the 15 States where the 1980 count of American Indians exceeded that of Asians and Pacific Islanders (text table Q), the Other Races growth rate for the 1980-85 period was below the national average of 36.1 percent.

Table Q. **Other Races Population, Composition and Growth Rate: 1980-1985**

State	American Indian*	Population, 1980	
	Number	Percent of Other Races Population	Percent Change in Other Races 1980-1985
United States	1,558,700	29.1	36.1
South Dakota	45,600	95.9	16.7
Montana	37,700	91.8	20.4
New Mexico	106,800	91.4	33.4
Oklahoma	171,200	89.3	19.4
North Dakota	20,000	89.1	22.5
Alaska	64,400	87.8	25.7
Arizona	154,400	85.7	18.3
Wyoming	8,300	78.9	16.2
North Carolina	90,400	73.0	20.4
Arkansas	12,800	63.3	15.7
Idaho	10,500	59.9	20.1
Maine	4,400	57.9	21.6
Wisconsin	30,600	57.5	32.2
Minnesota	36,700	52.4	42.2
Nebraska	9,100	51.8	27.8
Hawaii	3,000	0.5	14.6
All Other States	752,800	19.8	41.0

*Includes Eskimos and Aleuts. Rounded to nearest 100.

Hawaii, the only State where Asians and Pacific Islanders constitute an absolute majority of the population, had the lowest estimated Others Races growth rate (14.6 percent) for 1980-85. For Hawaii, international migration of Asians and Pacific Islanders since 1980 was 39,000, an amount larger than all States except California, New York, Texas, and Illinois. But this amount of international migration is small relative to Hawaii's Other Races population in 1980. As a result, the component of growth from international migration as a proportion of 1980 population is less in Hawaii than any of the other States where Asians and Pacific Islanders outnumber American Indians.

Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Differences

The disparity between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan growth in the Other Races population since 1980 is another reflection of the differences in geographic distribution of American Indians and Asian and Pacific Islanders. The largest American Indian Reservations are located in nonmetropolitan areas, whereas the Asians and Pacific Islanders in the United States tend to be clustered in metropolitan areas. The Other Races growth rate within metropolitan areas for 1980-85 was estimated to be 40.7 percent while the growth rate for all nonmetropolitan areas[5] was only 17.4 percent (tables 7 and 8).

Individual Metropolitan Areas

By 1985, greater Los Angeles[6] had become the first metropolitan area in the United States to have an Other Races population of more than one million (table R). Los Angeles' estimated 1985 Other Races population of 1,061,000 represented an estimated increase of 359,000 (51.2 percent) from 1980. San Francisco's 235,000 increase (45.5 percent) placed its 1985 Other Races population at 751,000. New York (604,000) and Honolulu (539,000) ranked third and fourth in number of Other Races inhabitants; no other area had even 250,000 persons of Other Races in 1985. Collectively, these four metropolitan areas contained nearly three million persons of Other Races in 1985 or forty percent of the national total.

Between 1980 and 1985, persons of Other Races increased their share of metropolitan San Francisco's population from 9.6 to 12.8 percent. San Francisco (12.8 percent) and Honolulu (64.4 percent) are the only two metropolitan areas in the United States where the Other

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[4] The underlying assumption used in deriving the component of international migration for a specific locale is to continue to allocate country-specific immigration on the basis of 1975-80 geographic patterns. Because international migration is often the largest component of Other Races population change, even minor deviations from the 1975-80 patterns may introduce significant errors onto the estimate of the Other Races population.

[5] The estimates of nonmetropolitan change for New Mexico and Arizona appearing in table 8 are probably wrong individually, but not in the aggregate. The numbers in that table indicate substantial inmigration to nonmetropolitan New Mexico concurrent with outmigration from nonmetropolitan Arizona. This pattern reflects an anomaly in addresses on Federal tax forms. It is much more realistic to assume that the nonmetropolitan migration rates for New Mexico and Arizona are equal. If this were true, the population of Other Races in nonmetropolitan Arizona would be increased by 13,000 with an offsetting decrease in nonmetropolitan New Mexico. Any adjustment to the nommetropolitan populations of the two States would also affect the estimates of the two State populations.

[6] See Chapter 4, footnote (1) for the convention used in naming metropolitan areas in this discussion.

Races population is more than ten percent of the total population.

Table R. **Metropolitan Areas with 1985 Other Races Population Exceeding 75,000**

(Numbers are in thousands)

Rank	Metropolitan Area	Population		Percent Change	Proportion Other Races	
		1985	1980		1980	1985
1	Los Angeles CMSA	1,061	702	51.2	6.1	8.2
2	San Francisco CMSA	752	517	45.5	9.6	12.8
3	New York CMSA	604	430	40.4	2.5	3.4
4	Honolulu MSA	539	473	13.9	62.1	64.4
5	Chicago CMSA	234	171	37.0	2.2	2.9
6	San Diego MSA	177	114	55.5	6.1	8.2
7	Seattle CMSA	156	110	40.9	5.3	6.9
8	Washington D.C. MSA	151	100	51.9	3.1	4.3
9	Houston CMSA	125	67	87.2	2.2	3.5
10	Philadelphia CMSA	100	69	45.5	1.2	1.7
11	Sacramento MSA	86	64	35.4	5.8	6.8
12	Dallas CMSA	81	43	88.3	1.5	2.3

The metropolitan areas having the highest rate of population increase among persons of Other Races in the first five years of this decade are Dallas (88.3 percent) and Houston (87.2 percent). In both areas, the international migration component accounts for three-quarters of the estimated Other Races growth. Since the estimated level of Other Races growth is based on a projection of immigration patterns for the 1975-80 period, the general concern about the potential for error in measuring the component of international migration is particularly salient for these two areas. (See Chapter 2.)

Counties

Los Angeles County's Other Race increase of 240,000 between 1980 and 1985 was more than three times that of any other county in the United States. Moreover,the Los Angeles County Other Races *increase* was greater than the Other Races *population* of any other county except Honolulu County, HI. In 1980, the difference between the Other Races population of Los Angeles and Honolulu Counties was less than 50,000, but by 1985 Los Angeles' estimated Other Races population of 760,000 was almost one and one-half times as large as Honolulu's 539,000 Other Races population. Although no county except Los Angeles and Honolulu had 200,000 persons of Other Race in 1985, there were nine counties with an estimated Other Races population greater than 100,000. Five of these counties are located in California.

Honolulu County had the highest 1985 proportion Other Races (64.4 percent) of the counties appearing in table 10. Aside from Honolulu, the four remaining other metropolitan counties with an estimated Other Races population exceeding ten percent in 1985 are located in the San Francisco Bay metropolitan complex. They are San Francisco County (27.4 percent), San Mateo County (14.6 percent), Santa Clara County (13.4 percent) and Alameda County (12.1 percent).

There are 32 metropolitan counties with an estimated Other Races population in excess of 25,000 persons in 1985. (See table 10.) Twelve of these counties increased their Other Races population by more than 50 percent between 1980 and 1985. Dallas County, TX (85.8 percent) and Harris County (Houston), TX (84.3 percent) had the highest Other Races growth rate; they are the most populous counties in the metropolitan areas with the highest Other Races growth rate. At the other extreme, the two counties in the table estimated to have had the lowest rates of Other Races growth for 1980-85 were Wayne County, (Detroit) MI (9.5 percent) and Honolulu County, HI (13.9 percent). No other county appearing in table 10 had an estimated rate of growth below 20 percent.

Table 6A. Estimates of the Other Races Population for States: July 1, 1985, and Components of Change Since 1980

Region, division, and State	July 1, 1985	April 1, 1980	Change, 1980-85		Components of change				
			Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration		
							International	Total	Percent
United States	7,292,500	5,358,700	1,933,700	36.1	747,400	100,900	1,102,400	1,287,300	24.0
Northeast	982,800	706,100	276,700	39.2	82,900	10,100	194,800	203,900	28.9
Midwest	926,300	717,300	209,000	29.1	101,300	10,800	163,100	118,600	16.5
South	1,319,000	940,300	378,600	40.3	129,900	13,000	211,000	261,800	27.8
West	4,064,400	2,995,000	1,069,400	35.7	433,400	67,100	533,500	703,100	23.5
New England	163,800	115,400	48,400	42.0	17,100	1,400	28,800	32,800	28.4
Maine	9,700	7,500	2,100	(B)	1,200	100	800	1,000	(B)
New Hampshire	7,600	4,900	2,800	(B)	700	-	800	2,100	(B)
Vermont	2,900	2,800	100	(B)	200	-	200	-100	(B)
Massachusetts	89,500	63,000	26,400	42.0	9,100	900	16,600	18,200	29.0
Rhode Island	14,600	10,300	4,300	42.1	2,400	200	2,900	2,200	21.3
Connecticut	39,600	26,900	12,700	47.1	3,500	200	7,500	9,400	35.0
Middle Atlantic	818,900	590,700	228,200	38.6	65,800	8,600	166,100	171,100	29.0
New York	516,300	385,100	131,200	34.1	41,700	6,700	101,700	96,100	25.0
New Jersey	184,000	122,300	61,800	50.5	13,300	1,100	35,300	49,600	40.6
Pennsylvania	118,700	83,400	35,300	42.3	10,700	800	29,100	25,400	30.4
East North Central	595,400	461,900	133,500	28.9	54,800	5,100	117,500	83,800	18.1
Ohio	88,600	69,900	18,700	26.8	8,800	700	16,000	10,600	15.1
Indiana	41,600	34,500	7,100	20.7	3,600	100	8,000	3,700	10.8
Illinois	264,200	195,300	69,000	35.3	21,200	1,800	63,800	49,500	25.4
Michigan	130,200	108,700	21,400	19.7	11,800	1,300	21,000	10,900	10.0
Wisconsin	70,800	53,500	17,200	32.2	9,300	1,200	8,800	9,100	17.0
West North Central	330,900	255,400	75,600	29.6	46,500	5,700	45,600	34,800	13.6
Minnesota	99,700	70,100	29,600	42.2	14,700	1,300	17,900	16,200	23.2
Iowa	27,400	20,800	6,700	32.2	3,400	200	7,000	3,500	16.7
Missouri	50,200	40,700	9,500	23.3	4,700	300	8,600	5,000	12.4
North Dakota	27,500	22,400	5,100	22.5	4,900	800	500	1,000	4.4
South Dakota	55,500	47,500	7,900	16.7	9,600	2,200	400	600	1.3
Nebraska	22,600	17,600	4,900	27.8	3,300	400	3,100	2,000	11.4
Kansas	48,100	36,200	11,900	32.9	5,900	400	8,200	6,400	17.8
South Atlantic	594,900	425,800	169,100	39.7	49,700	4,900	98,300	124,200	29.2
Delaware	9,600	6,400	3,200	(B)	500	100	1,200	2,800	(B)
Maryland	112,500	79,400	33,200	41.8	9,100	900	22,400	24,900	31.4
District of Columbia	9,100	8,300	800	(B)	600	200	2,400	400	(B)
Virginia	126,800	83,500	43,300	51.9	10,500	700	29,100	33,500	40.2
West Virginia	9,300	8,500	700	(B)	700	100	900	100	(B)
North Carolina	108,900	90,400	18,500	20.4	12,100	2,000	7,300	8,400	9.3
South Carolina	26,700	20,600	6,100	29.4	2,400	100	4,000	3,800	18.6
Georgia	56,200	37,400	18,800	50.1	5,100	300	10,000	14,000	37.3
Florida	135,800	91,300	44,500	48.7	8,900	600	21,100	36,300	39.7
East South Central	94,800	75,400	19,400	25.7	9,500	600	14,800	10,500	14.0
Kentucky	20,700	16,700	4,000	23.8	2,400	100	3,700	1,700	10.1
Tennessee	30,600	23,200	7,400	31.8	3,000	100	5,400	4,500	19.5
Alabama	25,400	20,400	5,000	24.4	1,900	100	3,800	3,100	15.3
Mississippi	18,200	15,100	3,100	20.5	2,200	300	1,800	1,200	7.9
West South Central	629,300	439,200	190,200	43.3	70,700	7,500	97,900	127,000	28.9
Arkansas	23,300	20,200	3,200	15.7	2,000	100	3,000	1,300	6.2
Louisiana	62,500	39,000	23,500	60.3	6,800	400	15,900	17,100	43.9
Oklahoma	229,000	191,700	37,200	19.4	31,600	5,200	9,400	10,800	5.6
Texas	314,600	188,300	126,300	67.1	30,200	1,700	69,600	97,800	51.9
Mountain	627,400	495,300	132,200	26.7	89,200	13,200	38,200	56,100	11.3
Montana	49,400	41,100	8,400	20.4	8,200	1,700	900	1,900	4.6
Idaho	21,100	17,600	3,500	20.1	2,800	500	1,100	1,300	7.2
Wyoming	12,200	10,500	1,700	16.2	2,100	300	200	-100	-0.9
Colorado	78,300	57,300	21,000	36.7	9,300	700	12,000	12,400	21.7
New Mexico	155,900	116,800	39,100	33.4	20,600	3,200	3,400	21,700	18.6
Arizona	213,300	180,300	33,000	18.3	32,500	5,200	7,000	5,800	3.2
Utah	53,100	41,300	11,700	28.4	8,500	800	7,700	4,000	9.7
Nevada	44,300	30,500	13,800	45.1	5,300	700	5,900	9,200	30.0
Pacific	3,436,900	2,499,700	937,200	37.5	344,100	53,900	495,300	647,000	25.9
Washington	241,400	178,400	63,100	35.4	27,100	3,800	37,100	39,800	22.3
Oregon	96,500	72,500	24,000	33.0	10,600	1,200	17,300	14,600	20.1
California	2,315,200	1,572,200	743,100	47.3	221,300	27,800	399,800	549,500	35.0
Alaska	92,100	73,300	18,800	25.7	14,800	2,600	2,100	6,700	9.1
Hawaii	691,700	603,400	88,300	14.6	70,400	16,500	39,000	36,400	6.0

- Represents zero or a number which rounds to zero.
(B) Indicates that 1980 population base was less than 10,000.

Table 6B. Annual Estimates of the Other Races Population for States: April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1985

Region, division, and State	April 1, 1980	July 1, 1981	July 1, 1982	July 1, 1983	July 1, 1984	July 1, 1985	Percent other races	
							1980	1985
United States	5,358,700	5,865,200	6,247,600	6,587,100	6,932,600	7,292,500	2.4	3.1
Northeast	706,100	775,500	825,600	875,900	929,600	982,800	1.4	2.0
Midwest	717,300	778,600	819,400	851,100	889,500	926,300	1.2	1.6
South	940,300	1,045,000	1,124,900	1,190,800	1,253,500	1,319,000	1.2	1.6
West	2,995,000	3,266,000	3,477,600	3,669,300	3,860,000	4,064,400	6.9	8.4
New England	115,400	128,300	137,400	145,500	154,800	163,800	0.9	1.3
Maine	7,500	8,100	8,700	8,900	9,400	9,700	(B)	(B)
New Hampshire	4,900	5,600	6,000	6,500	7,000	7,600	(B)	(B)
Vermont	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,900	3,000	2,900	(B)	(B)
Massachusetts	63,000	69,400	74,100	79,300	84,000	89,500	1.1	1.5
Rhode Island	10,300	11,600	12,600	13,100	14,000	14,600	1.1	1.5
Connecticut	26,900	30,800	33,200	34,800	37,400	39,600	0.9	1.2
Middle Atlantic	590,700	647,200	688,200	730,400	774,800	818,900	1.6	2.2
New York	385,100	416,500	439,200	466,200	491,800	516,300	2.2	2.9
New Jersey	122,300	136,600	148,200	157,800	170,700	184,000	1.7	2.4
Pennsylvania	83,400	94,000	100,900	106,500	112,300	118,700	0.7	1.0
East North Central	461,900	497,900	523,800	544,000	570,100	595,400	1.1	1.4
Ohio	69,900	74,200	78,500	81,000	84,800	88,600	0.6	0.8
Indiana	34,500	37,200	38,500	38,900	40,300	41,600	0.6	0.8
Illinois	195,300	214,800	227,100	238,700	251,800	264,200	1.7	2.3
Michigan	108,700	114,400	118,400	121,800	125,900	130,200	1.2	1.4
Wisconsin	53,500	57,500	61,200	63,600	67,300	70,800	1.1	1.5
West North Central	255,400	280,700	295,700	307,100	319,400	330,900	1.5	1.9
Minnesota	70,100	79,700	85,700	90,300	94,800	99,700	1.7	2.4
Iowa	20,800	23,500	25,000	25,700	26,800	27,400	0.7	1.0
Missouri	40,700	43,800	45,300	46,800	48,800	50,200	0.8	1.0
North Dakota	22,400	24,100	24,800	25,600	27,200	27,500	3.4	4.0
South Dakota	47,500	49,600	50,900	52,800	54,100	55,500	6.9	7.9
Nebraska	17,600	19,100	20,000	20,600	21,500	22,600	1.1	1.4
Kansas	36,200	41,000	44,000	45,300	46,300	48,100	1.5	2.0
South Atlantic	425,800	470,500	499,500	528,200	560,200	594,900	1.2	1.5
Delaware	6,400	7,400	7,600	8,300	8,600	9,600	(B)	(B)
Maryland	79,400	87,600	93,800	98,600	105,700	112,500	1.9	2.5
District of Columbia	8,300	8,400	8,700	9,000	9,000	9,100	(B)	(B)
Virginia	83,500	96,200	104,500	112,000	119,100	126,800	1.6	2.2
West Virginia	8,500	8,900	8,600	8,600	8,800	9,300	(B)	(B)
North Carolina	90,400	95,700	99,100	101,700	105,500	108,900	1.5	1.8
South Carolina	20,600	22,400	23,300	24,500	25,300	26,700	0.7	0.8
Georgia	37,400	41,300	43,600	46,800	51,000	56,200	0.7	0.9
Florida	91,300	102,700	110,400	118,600	127,100	135,800	0.9	1.2
East South Central	75,400	80,600	84,700	88,500	92,100	94,800	0.5	0.6
Kentucky	16,700	17,700	18,900	19,600	20,000	20,700	0.5	0.6
Tennessee	23,200	25,300	27,000	28,200	29,600	30,600	0.5	0.6
Alabama	20,400	21,500	22,500	24,000	24,700	25,400	0.5	0.6
Mississippi	15,100	16,100	16,300	16,800	17,800	18,200	0.6	0.7
West South Central	439,200	493,900	540,700	574,100	601,200	629,300	1.8	2.4
Arkansas	20,200	20,900	21,300	22,400	22,700	23,300	0.9	1.0
Louisiana	39,000	46,600	53,100	56,200	59,800	62,500	0.9	1.4
Oklahoma	191,700	202,500	211,700	219,400	224,200	229,000	6.3	7.0
Texas	188,300	224,000	254,600	276,000	294,500	314,600	1.3	1.9
Mountain	495,300	531,100	559,400	581,200	603,200	627,400	4.4	4.9
Montana	41,100	43,000	44,900	46,400	47,800	49,400	5.2	6.0
Idaho	17,600	18,800	19,700	20,000	20,600	21,100	1.9	2.1
Wyoming	10,500	11,200	11,600	11,800	11,900	12,200	2.2	2.4
Colorado	57,300	63,600	69,000	72,200	75,800	78,300	2.0	2.4
New Mexico	116,800	126,400	134,900	140,800	147,900	155,900	9.0	10.7
Arizona	180,300	188,600	194,000	200,300	206,400	213,300	6.6	6.7
Utah	41,300	45,900	48,700	50,400	51,400	53,100	2.8	3.2
Nevada	30,500	33,700	36,700	39,300	41,400	44,300	3.8	4.8
Pacific	2,499,700	2,734,900	2,918,200	3,088,000	3,256,800	3,436,900	7.9	9.7
Washington	178,400	197,500	210,300	219,500	230,500	241,400	4.3	5.4
Oregon	72,500	81,200	86,900	89,400	93,000	96,500	2.8	3.5
California	1,572,200	1,753,900	1,899,600	2,034,300	2,169,900	2,315,200	6.6	8.7
Alaska	73,300	76,900	80,400	84,600	87,800	92,100	18.2	17.7
Hawaii	603,400	625,400	640,900	660,100	675,600	691,700	62.5	64.4

(B) Indicates that 1980 population was less than 10,000.

Table 7A. Estimates of the Other Races Metropolitan Population for States: July 1, 1985, and Components of Change Since 1980

Region, division, and State	July 1, 1985	April 1, 1980	Change, 1980-85		Components of change				
			Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration		
							International	Total	Percent
United States	6,040,200	4,291,900	1,748,300	40.7	581,200	69,800	1,061,100	1,236,900	28.8
Northeast	942,500	672,600	270,000	40.1	79,000	9,600	191,500	200,600	29.8
Midwest	707,400	529,400	177,900	33.6	70,000	5,300	152,100	113,300	21.4
South	1,019,500	678,700	340,800	50.2	95,600	6,800	200,100	252,000	37.1
West	3,370,800	2,411,300	959,600	39.8	336,600	48,100	517,400	671,100	27.8
New England	149,000	103,400	45,600	44.1	15,500	1,300	27,800	31,400	30.4
Maine	3,700	3,100	700	(B)	400	-	400	300	(B)
New Hampshire	5,600	3,400	2,300	(B)	500	-	700	1,800	(B)
Vermont	1,100	1,000	100	(B)	100	-	100	-	(B)
Massachusetts	87,400	61,400	26,100	42.5	8,800	900	16,500	18,100	29.5
Rhode Island	13,000	9,000	4,100	(B)	2,200	200	2,800	2,000	(B)
Connecticut	38,100	25,600	12,500	49.0	3,400	200	7,300	9,400	36.6
Middle Atlantic	793,500	569,200	224,400	39.4	63,500	8,300	163,700	169,100	29.7
New York	497,300	369,000	128,300	34.8	40,000	6,400	99,700	94,600	25.6
New Jersey	184,000	122,300	61,800	50.5	13,300	1,100	35,300	49,600	40.6
Pennsylvania	112,200	77,900	34,300	44.1	10,200	800	26,600	24,900	32.0
East North Central	519,600	396,500	123,100	31.0	46,200	3,700	112,900	80,600	20.3
Ohio	77,900	61,200	16,700	27.3	7,500	600	15,300	9,800	16.1
Indiana	33,200	26,900	6,300	23.6	2,900	100	7,400	3,600	13.3
Illinois	251,500	184,900	66,600	36.0	20,100	1,700	61,800	48,200	26.0
Michigan	107,600	88,400	19,100	21.6	9,500	800	20,300	10,400	11.8
Wisconsin	49,400	35,100	14,300	40.6	6,200	500	8,000	8,600	24.4
West North Central	187,700	132,900	54,900	41.3	23,800	1,600	39,300	32,700	24.6
Minnesota	75,200	49,300	25,800	52.4	10,900	700	16,600	15,700	31.8
Iowa	16,900	11,900	5,000	42.2	2,000	100	4,800	3,100	26.3
Missouri	39,300	30,300	8,900	29.5	3,600	200	7,700	5,500	18.2
North Dakota	4,900	3,800	1,100	(B)	700	-	400	400	(B)
South Dakota	7,800	5,600	2,100	(B)	1,500	200	400	900	(B)
Nebraska	13,900	10,000	3,900	39.1	1,700	100	3,000	2,300	23.4
Kansas	29,900	21,900	7,900	36.2	3,500	200	6,500	4,700	21.3
South Atlantic	487,400	330,500	156,900	47.5	38,700	2,800	94,300	121,000	36.6
Delaware	6,900	4,000	2,900	(B)	300	-	900	2,600	(B)
Maryland	110,800	77,500	33,300	42.9	8,800	900	22,100	25,300	32.6
District of Columbia	9,100	8,300	800	(B)	600	200	2,400	400	(B)
Virginia	120,200	77,200	43,000	55.7	10,000	600	28,400	33,700	43.6
West Virginia	4,100	3,500	600	(B)	300	-	300	300	(B)
North Carolina	42,000	30,600	11,400	37.3	4,600	300	6,800	7,100	23.2
South Carolina	19,600	14,800	4,800	32.7	1,700	100	3,200	3,200	21.9
Georgia	46,900	29,700	17,200	57.7	4,000	200	9,300	13,300	44.8
Florida	127,800	84,900	42,900	50.5	8,400	600	20,700	35,100	41.3
East South Central	64,800	48,900	15,900	32.6	6,400	300	12,800	9,800	20.0
Kentucky	12,600	10,200	2,400	23.7	1,500	-	2,900	1,000	9.8
Tennessee	25,800	18,700	7,100	38.0	2,600	100	5,300	4,600	24.6
Alabama	19,000	14,600	4,400	30.4	1,500	100	3,300	3,000	20.7
Mississippi	7,400	5,400	2,000	(B)	900	-	1,300	1,200	(B)
West South Central	467,300	299,300	167,900	56.1	50,400	3,700	93,000	121,200	40.5
Arkansas	13,000	10,900	2,200	19.8	1,200	-	2,700	1,000	8.9
Louisiana	52,900	32,400	20,500	63.4	5,600	400	14,900	15,300	47.3
Oklahoma	109,500	86,700	22,900	26.4	15,200	1,700	8,500	9,400	10.8
Texas	291,800	169,400	122,400	72.3	28,500	1,600	66,900	95,600	56.4
Mountain	261,600	190,200	71,300	37.5	33,600	3,300	33,800	41,100	21.6
Montana	7,400	6,100	1,300	(B)	1,100	100	200	400	(B)
Idaho	4,100	2,800	1,300	(B)	500	-	400	800	(B)
Wyoming	2,600	2,500	100	(B)	300	-	100	-100	(B)
Colorado	70,000	49,100	20,900	42.5	8,300	600	11,700	13,100	26.7
New Mexico	25,500	20,200	5,400	26.6	3,300	300	2,500	2,400	11.9
Arizona	81,000	60,200	20,800	34.6	10,200	1,500	6,100	12,200	20.2
Utah	37,300	27,300	10,000	36.7	6,100	400	7,000	4,300	15.7
Nevada	33,700	22,100	11,500	52.1	3,800	400	5,800	8,100	36.5
Pacific	3,109,300	2,221,000	888,300	40.0	303,000	44,800	483,500	630,100	28.4
Washington	209,900	151,100	58,800	38.9	23,400	3,100	34,700	38,600	25.5
Oregon	70,700	49,900	20,800	41.8	7,600	800	15,800	14,100	28.2
California	2,269,200	1,533,300	735,900	48.0	215,800	26,800	397,800	546,900	35.7
Alaska	20,500	13,500	6,900	51.2	3,300	400	1,200	4,000	29.5
Hawaii	539,000	473,200	65,800	13.9	52,900	13,700	34,000	26,600	5.6

- Represents zero or a number which rounds to zero.
(B) Indicates that 1980 population base was less than 10,000.

Table 7B. Annual Estimates of the Other Races Metropolitan Population for States: April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1985

Region, division, and State	April 1, 1980	July 1, 1981	July 1, 1982	July 1, 1983	July 1, 1984	July 1, 1985	Percent other races	
							1980	1985
United States	4,291,900	4,751,500	5,098,700	5,399,700	5,714,200	6,040,200	2.5	3.3
Northeast	672,600	739,500	789,000	837,900	889,900	942,500	1.5	2.1
Midwest	529,400	581,700	616,700	642,800	675,600	707,400	1.3	1.7
South	678,700	775,000	846,100	902,800	960,200	1,019,500	1.3	1.8
West	2,411,300	2,655,200	2,847,000	3,016,300	3,188,400	3,370,800	6.7	8.4
New England	103,400	115,300	124,200	131,700	140,300	149,000	1.0	1.4
Maine	3,100	3,000	3,500	3,500	3,700	3,700	(B)	(B)
New Hampshire	3,400	4,000	4,400	4,700	5,100	5,600	(B)	(B)
Vermont	1,000	1,100	1,100	1,200	1,100	1,100	(B)	(B)
Massachusetts	61,400	67,700	72,300	77,400	81,900	87,400	1.1	1.6
Rhode Island	9,000	10,100	11,200	11,500	12,400	13,000	1.0	1.6
Connecticut	25,600	29,400	31,700	33,400	36,100	38,100	0.9	1.3
Middle Atlantic	569,200	624,200	664,700	706,200	749,600	793,500	1.7	2.4
New York	369,000	399,400	421,800	448,300	473,100	497,300	2.3	3.1
New Jersey	122,300	136,600	148,200	157,800	170,700	184,000	1.7	2.4
Pennsylvania	77,900	88,200	94,800	100,200	105,800	112,200	0.8	1.1
East North Central	396,500	429,900	453,800	472,600	496,700	519,600	1.2	1.6
Ohio	61,200	65,300	68,900	71,200	74,600	77,900	0.7	0.9
Indiana	26,900	29,100	30,400	30,600	32,000	33,200	0.7	0.9
Illinois	184,900	203,600	215,700	226,900	239,600	251,500	2.0	2.6
Michigan	88,400	93,400	97,300	100,400	104,200	107,600	1.2	1.5
Wisconsin	35,100	38,500	41,600	43,500	46,300	49,400	1.1	1.5
West North Central	132,900	151,800	162,900	170,100	178,900	187,700	1.4	1.9
Minnesota	49,300	57,500	62,600	66,500	70,600	75,200	1.9	2.7
Iowa	11,900	14,000	15,100	15,700	16,400	16,900	1.0	1.4
Missouri	30,300	33,100	34,400	35,500	37,600	39,300	0.9	1.2
North Dakota	3,800	4,400	4,400	4,500	4,700	4,900	(B)	(B)
South Dakota	5,600	6,200	6,900	7,100	7,700	7,800	(B)	(B)
Nebraska	10,000	11,100	11,800	12,300	12,900	13,900	1.4	1.9
Kansas	21,900	25,600	27,700	28,500	29,000	29,900	1.9	2.5
South Atlantic	330,500	373,000	400,500	425,900	455,800	487,400	1.2	1.7
Delaware	4,000	4,900	5,200	5,700	6,000	6,900	(B)	(B)
Maryland	77,500	85,900	92,100	97,100	104,100	110,800	2.0	2.7
District of Columbia	8,300	8,400	8,700	9,000	9,000	9,100	(B)	(B)
Virginia	77,200	89,500	97,800	105,400	112,300	120,200	2.1	2.9
West Virginia	3,500	3,800	3,600	3,700	3,800	4,100	(B)	(B)
North Carolina	30,600	34,500	36,400	36,900	39,800	42,000	1.0	1.2
South Carolina	14,800	16,300	17,200	18,000	18,700	19,600	0.8	1.0
Georgia	29,700	33,500	36,600	38,600	42,400	46,900	0.9	1.2
Florida	84,900	96,200	104,100	111,500	118,700	127,800	1.0	1.2
East South Central	48,900	53,100	56,300	59,000	62,200	64,800	0.6	0.8
Kentucky	10,200	10,700	11,600	11,700	11,900	12,600	0.6	0.7
Tennessee	18,700	20,400	22,000	23,000	24,600	25,800	0.6	0.8
Alabama	14,600	15,700	16,300	17,700	18,400	19,000	0.6	0.7
Mississippi	5,400	6,300	6,400	6,600	7,300	7,400	(B)	(B)
West South Central	299,300	348,900	389,300	417,900	442,300	467,300	1.8	2.5
Arkansas	10,900	11,600	11,900	12,700	12,900	13,000	1.2	1.4
Louisiana	32,400	39,100	44,400	47,600	50,600	52,900	1.1	1.7
Oklahoma	86,700	93,800	99,400	103,600	106,900	109,500	5.0	5.7
Texas	169,400	204,500	233,600	254,000	271,900	291,800	1.5	2.2
Mountain	190,200	210,800	227,500	237,000	248,900	261,600	2.6	3.2
Montana	6,100	6,500	6,800	7,100	7,100	7,400	(B)	(B)
Idaho	2,800	3,200	3,500	3,800	3,900	4,100	(B)	(B)
Wyoming	2,500	2,600	2,700	2,600	2,500	2,600	(B)	(B)
Colorado	48,100	55,300	60,400	63,800	67,000	70,000	2.1	2.7
New Mexico	20,200	21,700	23,400	23,700	24,900	25,500	3.3	3.8
Arizona	60,200	65,400	68,200	71,700	75,900	81,000	2.9	3.4
Utah	27,300	31,100	33,600	35,000	35,900	37,300	2.4	3.0
Nevada	22,100	25,000	27,900	29,700	31,600	33,700	3.4	4.4
Pacific	2,221,000	2,444,500	2,619,500	2,779,200	2,939,500	3,109,300	7.7	9.7
Washington	151,100	168,700	181,300	189,400	199,400	209,900	4.5	5.8
Oregon	49,900	57,500	62,800	64,900	67,800	70,700	2.8	3.9
California	1,533,300	1,714,200	1,858,300	1,991,300	2,125,700	2,269,200	6.8	8.9
Alaska	13,500	14,900	16,300	17,900	19,300	20,500	7.8	8.9
Hawaii	473,200	489,100	500,900	515,700	527,400	539,000	62.1	64.4

(B) Indicates that 1980 population was less than 10,000.

Table 8A. Estimates of the Other Races Nonmetropolitan Population for States: July 1, 1985, and Components of Change Since 1980

Region, division, and State	July 1, 1985	April 1, 1980	Change, 1980-85		Components of change				
							Net migration		
			Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	International	Total	Percent
United States	1,252,200	1,066,800	185,400	17.4	166,200	31,100	41,300	50,400	4.7
Northeast	40,200	33,500	6,700	19.9	3,800	500	3,300	3,300	9.9
Midwest	219,000	187,900	31,100	16.5	31,300	5,500	11,000	5,300	2.8
South	299,500	261,700	37,900	14.5	34,300	6,200	10,900	9,800	3.7
West	693,600	583,700	109,800	18.8	96,800	18,900	16,100	32,000	5.5
New England	14,800	12,000	2,800	23.6	1,600	100	1,000	1,400	11.4
Maine	5,900	4,500	1,500	(B)	800	100	400	800	(B)
New Hampshire	2,000	1,500	500	(B)	200	-	100	300	(B)
Vermont	1,800	1,700	-	(B)	100	-	100	-100	(B)
Massachusetts	2,000	1,700	400	(B)	200	-	100	200	(B)
Rhode Island	1,600	1,300	300	(B)	100	-	100	200	(B)
Connecticut	1,400	1,300	100	(B)	100	-	300	-	(B)
Middle Atlantic	25,400	21,600	3,900	17.9	2,200	300	2,400	1,900	9.0
New York	19,000	16,100	2,900	18.0	1,700	300	1,900	1,500	9.1
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Pennsylvania	6,500	5,500	1,000	(B)	500	-	400	500	(B)
East North Central	75,800	65,400	10,400	15.9	8,600	1,400	4,600	3,200	4.9
Ohio	10,700	8,700	2,000	(B)	1,400	100	700	700	(B)
Indiana	8,400	7,600	800	(B)	700	-	600	100	(B)
Illinois	12,700	10,300	2,400	22.8	1,100	100	1,900	1,300	13.0
Michigan	22,600	20,300	2,300	11.3	2,300	500	600	500	2.2
Wisconsin	21,400	18,400	2,900	16.0	3,100	700	800	500	3.0
West North Central	143,200	122,500	20,700	16.9	22,700	4,100	6,300	2,100	1.7
Minnesota	24,500	20,800	3,800	18.1	3,800	600	1,400	600	2.7
Iowa	10,600	8,900	1,700	(B)	1,400	100	2,100	300	(B)
Missouri	11,000	10,400	500	5.3	1,100	100	900	-500	-4.5
North Dakota	22,600	18,600	3,900	21.2	4,200	800	100	600	3.0
South Dakota	47,700	41,900	5,800	13.8	8,100	2,000	-	-300	-0.8
Nebraska	8,700	7,700	1,000	(B)	1,600	300	100	-300	(B)
Kansas	18,200	14,200	4,000	27.9	2,400	200	1,700	1,800	12.3
South Atlantic	107,400	95,300	12,200	12.8	11,000	2,100	4,000	3,200	3.4
Delaware	2,600	2,300	300	(B)	200	-	200	200	(B)
Maryland	1,700	1,800	-100	(B)	300	-	200	-300	(B)
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	6,600	6,300	300	(B)	500	-	700	-100	(B)
West Virginia	5,200	5,000	200	(B)	400	-	500	-200	(B)
North Carolina	66,900	59,800	7,100	11.8	7,500	1,700	500	1,300	2.2
South Carolina	7,100	5,900	1,200	(B)	700	-	800	600	(B)
Georgia	9,300	7,700	1,600	(B)	1,000	100	700	700	(B)
Florida	7,900	6,400	1,600	(B)	500	100	400	1,200	(B)
East South Central	30,000	26,600	3,500	13.1	3,000	300	2,000	800	2.9
Kentucky	8,100	6,500	1,600	(B)	900	-	800	700	(B)
Tennessee	4,800	4,500	300	(B)	400	-	200	-100	(B)
Alabama	6,300	5,800	500	(B)	500	-	400	100	(B)
Mississippi	10,800	9,700	1,100	(B)	1,300	300	600	-	(B)
West South Central	162,100	139,800	22,200	15.9	20,200	3,800	4,800	5,800	4.1
Arkansas	10,300	9,300	1,000	(B)	800	100	300	300	(B)
Louisiana	9,600	6,600	3,000	(B)	1,300	100	1,100	1,800	(B)
Oklahoma	119,400	105,000	14,400	13.7	16,400	3,500	900	1,500	1.4
Texas	22,800	18,900	3,900	20.4	1,700	100	2,700	2,200	11.9
Mountain	365,900	305,000	60,800	19.9	55,600	9,900	4,300	15,100	4.9
Montana	42,000	35,000	7,000	20.1	7,100	1,600	700	1,500	4.4
Idaho	17,000	14,800	2,300	15.2	2,300	500	700	500	3.3
Wyoming	9,500	8,000	1,600	(B)	1,800	300	100	-	(B)
Colorado	8,300	8,100	200	(B)	1,000	100	300	-700	(B)
New Mexico	130,400	96,700	33,700	34.9	17,300	2,900	900	19,300	20.0
Arizona	132,200	120,100	12,200	10.1	22,300	3,700	1,000	-6,400	-5.3
Utah	15,800	14,000	1,700	12.2	2,400	400	700	-300	-2.2
Nevada	10,600	8,400	2,200	(B)	1,500	300	100	1,100	(B)
Pacific	327,700	278,700	49,000	17.6	41,200	9,100	11,800	16,900	6.1
Washington	31,500	27,200	4,200	15.6	3,700	700	2,400	1,200	4.5
Oregon	25,800	22,600	3,100	13.8	3,000	400	1,400	500	2.3
California	46,100	38,900	7,100	18.4	5,500	900	2,000	2,600	6.7
Alaska	71,600	59,700	11,900	19.9	11,400	2,300	900	2,700	4.5
Hawaii	152,800	130,200	22,600	17.4	17,500	4,800	5,000	9,800	7.6

- Represents zero or a number which rounds to zero.
(B) Indicates that 1980 population base was less than 10,000.

Table 8B. Annual Estimates of the Other Races Nonmetropolitan Population for States: April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1985

Region division, and State	April 1, 1980	July 1, 1981	July 1, 1982	July 1, 1983	July 1, 1984	July 1, 1985	Percent other races	
							1980	1985
United States	1,066,800	1,113,700	1,148,900	1,187,400	1,218,400	1,252,200	2.0	2.2
Northeast	33,500	36,000	36,700	38,000	39,700	40,200	0.6	0.7
Midwest	187,900	196,900	202,800	208,300	213,900	219,000	1.1	1.3
South	261,700	270,000	278,800	288,000	293,200	299,500	1.1	1.2
West	583,700	610,700	630,600	653,000	671,600	693,600	8.1	8.6
New England	12,000	13,000	13,200	13,800	14,500	14,800	0.6	0.7
Maine	4,500	5,000	5,300	5,400	5,700	5,900	(B)	(B)
New Hampshire	1,500	1,600	1,600	1,800	1,900	2,000	(B)	(B)
Vermont	1,700	1,800	1,700	1,700	1,800	1,800	(B)	(B)
Massachusetts	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,900	2,100	2,000	(B)	(B)
Rhode Island	1,300	1,500	1,400	1,600	1,600	1,600	(B)	(B)
Connecticut	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,400	1,400	1,400	(B)	(B)
Middle Atlantic	21,600	23,000	23,500	24,200	25,200	25,400	0.6	0.7
New York	16,100	17,100	17,400	17,900	18,700	19,000	1.0	1.1
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	5,500	5,900	6,100	6,300	6,500	6,500	(B)	(B)
East North Central	65,400	68,000	70,000	71,400	73,400	75,800	0.7	0.8
Ohio	8,700	8,900	9,800	9,800	10,200	10,700	0.4	0.5
Indiana	7,600	8,100	8,200	8,200	8,300	8,400	(B)	(B)
Illinois	10,300	11,100	11,400	11,800	12,200	12,700	0.5	0.6
Michigan	20,300	20,900	21,100	21,400	21,700	22,600	1.1	1.3
Wisconsin	18,400	18,900	19,600	20,100	21,000	21,400	1.2	1.3
West North Central	122,500	128,900	132,800	136,900	140,500	143,200	1.6	1.8
Minnesota	20,800	22,200	23,100	23,800	24,200	24,500	1.4	1.7
Iowa	8,900	9,500	9,900	9,900	10,400	10,600	0.5	0.6
Missouri	10,400	10,600	10,900	11,200	11,200	11,000	0.6	0.6
North Dakota	18,600	19,700	20,400	21,200	22,500	22,600	4.4	5.3
South Dakota	41,900	43,400	44,100	45,700	46,300	47,700	8.2	9.3
Nebraska	7,700	8,000	8,200	8,300	8,500	8,700	(B)	(B)
Kansas	14,200	15,500	16,300	16,800	17,300	18,200	1.2	1.5
South Atlantic	95,300	97,500	99,000	102,300	104,400	107,400	0.9	1.0
Delaware	2,300	2,500	2,500	2,600	2,600	2,600	(B)	(B)
Maryland	1,800	1,600	1,600	1,500	1,600	1,700	(B)	(B)
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	6,300	6,600	6,700	6,600	6,800	6,600	(B)	(B)
West Virginia	5,000	5,000	5,100	4,900	5,000	5,200	(B)	(B)
North Carolina	59,800	61,300	62,700	64,900	65,700	66,900	2.2	2.4
South Carolina	5,900	6,100	6,200	6,600	6,700	7,100	(B)	(B)
Georgia	7,700	7,800	8,000	8,100	8,600	9,300	(B)	(B)
Florida	6,400	6,500	6,400	7,100	7,400	7,900	(B)	(B)
East South Central	26,600	27,500	28,300	29,500	29,900	30,000	0.4	0.4
Kentucky	6,500	7,000	7,300	7,900	8,100	8,100	(B)	(B)
Tennessee	4,500	4,900	5,000	5,100	5,000	4,800	(B)	(B)
Alabama	5,800	5,800	6,200	6,300	6,300	6,300	(B)	(B)
Mississippi	9,700	9,800	9,800	10,200	10,500	10,800	0.5	0.6
West South Central	139,800	145,000	151,400	156,200	158,900	162,100	2.0	2.2
Arkansas	9,300	9,300	9,400	9,800	9,800	10,300	0.7	0.7
Louisiana	6,600	7,500	8,600	8,600	9,200	9,600	(B)	(B)
Oklahoma	105,000	108,700	112,400	115,800	117,300	119,400	8.1	8.7
Texas	18,900	19,500	21,100	22,000	22,600	22,800	0.6	0.7
Mountain	305,000	320,300	332,000	344,200	354,300	365,900	7.4	8.1
Montana	35,000	36,500	38,100	39,300	40,700	42,000	5.8	6.7
Idaho	14,800	15,600	16,200	16,200	16,600	17,000	1.9	2.1
Wyoming	8,000	8,600	8,900	9,200	9,400	9,500	(B)	(B)
Colorado	8,100	8,300	8,600	8,700	8,900	8,300	(B)	(B)
New Mexico	96,700	104,600	111,500	117,100	123,100	130,400	13.9	16.7
Arizona	120,100	123,200	124,800	128,700	130,500	132,200	17.7	17.2
Utah	14,000	14,800	15,100	15,500	15,400	15,800	4.2	4.1
Nevada	8,400	8,700	8,800	9,600	9,800	10,600	5.8	6.3
Pacific	278,700	290,400	298,700	308,800	317,300	327,700	9.0	9.7
Washington	27,200	28,700	29,000	30,100	31,000	31,500	3.4	3.7
Oregon	22,600	23,700	24,200	24,500	25,200	25,800	2.6	2.9
California	38,900	39,700	41,300	43,000	44,300	46,100	4.0	4.2
Alaska	59,700	62,100	64,100	66,700	68,600	71,600	28.3	24.6
Hawaii	130,200	136,200	140,100	144,400	148,200	152,800	64.4	64.5

- Represents zero or a number which rounds to zero.
(B) Indicates that 1980 population was less than 10,000.

Table 9A. Estimates of the Other Races Population for Metropolitan Areas With 10,000 or More Other Races: July 1, 1985, and Components of Change Since 1980

Metropolitan area	July 1, 1985	April 1, 1980	Change, 1980-85		Components of change				
							Net migration		
			Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	International	Total	Percent
Albuquerque, NM MSA	20,700	15,900	4,800	30.2	2,700	200	2,400	2,400	14.9
Anchorage, AK MSA	20,500	13,500	6,900	51.2	3,300	400	1,200	4,000	29.5
Atlanta, GA MSA	29,400	17,400	12,000	69.1	2,600	100	5,600	9,500	54.7
Austin, TX MSA	13,500	7,800	5,700	(B)	1,100	-	2,700	4,700	(B)
Bakersfield, CA MSA	21,100	15,200	5,900	38.7	2,100	200	2,300	4,000	26.1
Baltimore, MD MSA	39,000	28,400	10,600	37.3	3,200	300	7,500	7,700	27.1
Boston-Lawrence-Salem-Lowell-Brockton, MA NECMA	70,600	49,500	21,200	42.8	7,300	800	13,200	14,600	29.6
BUFFALO-NIAGARA FALLS, NY CMSA	15,700	13,500	2,300	16.9	1,600	300	2,200	1,000	7.3
Buffalo, NY PMSA	12,400	10,400	2,000	19.2	1,300	200	2,000	1,000	9.5
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA	10,900	8,100	2,800	(B)	1,000	100	1,400	1,900	(B)
CHICAGO-GARY-LAKE COUNTY, IL-IN-WI CMSA	234,400	171,200	63,300	37.0	18,500	1,600	57,800	46,400	27.1
Chicago, IL PMSA	206,100	151,500	54,600	36.0	16,200	1,500	52,100	39,800	26.3
Lake County, IL PMSA	11,500	7,600	3,900	(B)	1,000	-	1,900	3,000	(B)
CINCINNATI-HAMILTON, OH-KY-IN CMSA	13,400	10,500	3,000	28.3	1,200	100	2,400	1,900	17.9
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA	11,200	8,900	2,300	(B)	1,000	100	2,200	1,400	(B)
CLEVELAND-AKRON-LORAIN, OH CMSA	29,300	23,400	6,000	25.5	2,200	300	6,300	4,000	17.0
Cleveland, OH PMSA	21,400	16,800	4,600	27.4	1,600	200	4,600	3,200	19.1
Colorado Springs, CO MSA	10,800	7,600	3,200	(B)	1,400	100	1,700	1,900	(B)
Columbus, OH MSA	14,500	10,600	3,900	37.1	2,000	100	3,300	2,100	19.6
DALLAS-FORT WORTH, TX CMSA	80,800	42,900	37,900	88.3	7,200	400	15,300	31,100	72.5
Dallas, TX PMSA	56,000	29,600	26,400	89.1	5,400	300	10,700	21,300	71.8
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA	24,700	13,200	11,500	86.6	1,800	100	4,700	9,800	74.2
DENVER-BOULDER, CO CMSA	53,000	36,000	17,000	47.2	6,400	500	9,200	11,100	30.8
Denver, CO PMSA	47,500	32,500	14,900	45.9	5,700	400	8,600	9,600	29.6
DETROIT-ANN ARBOR, MI CMSA	69,400	57,500	11,900	20.8	6,000	600	13,000	6,500	11.3
Detroit, MI PMSA	61,200	50,700	10,500	20.7	5,200	500	11,100	5,800	11.5
Fayetteville, NC MSA	11,100	8,700	2,300	(B)	1,500	100	1,600	1,000	(B)
Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	10,800	8,400	2,400	(B)	1,100	100	1,500	1,400	(B)
Fresno, CA MSA	32,800	21,700	11,100	51.1	4,300	500	2,900	7,300	33.7
Hartford-New Britain-Middletown-Bristol, CT NECMA	11,400	8,000	3,400	(B)	1,100	100	2,000	2,300	(B)
Honolulu, HI MSA	539,000	473,200	65,800	13.9	52,900	13,700	34,000	26,600	5.6
HOUSTON-GALVESTON-BRAZORIA, TX CMSA	124,900	66,700	58,200	87.2	13,000	800	33,000	46,000	68.9
Houston, TX PMSA	118,100	62,700	55,400	88.5	12,600	700	31,300	43,600	69.6
Indianapolis, IN MSA	10,300	8,300	1,900	(B)	900	-	2,400	1,100	(B)
Jacksonville, FL MSA	12,900	9,500	3,400	(B)	500	100	1,700	2,900	(B)
Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	23,700	17,400	6,300	36.4	2,400	100	4,900	4,000	23.2
Las Vegas, NV MSA	22,700	14,300	8,400	58.8	2,100	200	4,100	6,500	45.4
Lawton, OK MSA	10,300	7,800	2,500	(B)	1,600	200	1,600	1,000	(B)
LOS ANGELES-ANAHEIM-RIVERSIDE, CA CMSA	1,061,100	701,800	359,300	51.2	93,300	10,900	206,700	276,900	39.4
Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	191,400	112,100	79,300	70.7	17,600	1,200	41,200	62,900	56.1
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	760,500	519,800	240,700	46.3	64,200	9,000	153,700	185,500	35.7
Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	34,000	21,900	12,000	54.9	3,200	200	3,800	9,000	40.9
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	75,200	48,000	27,200	56.8	8,300	600	8,000	19,500	40.6
MIAMI-FORT LAUDERDALE, FL CMSA	35,700	23,700	11,900	50.3	2,700	200	5,500	9,500	40.0
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	11,100	6,700	4,400	(B)	900	100	1,200	3,500	(B)
Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	24,600	17,000	7,600	44.5	1,700	100	4,200	6,000	35.1
MILWAUKEE-RACINE, WI CMSA	22,300	17,300	5,000	28.9	2,600	200	3,200	2,600	15.1
Milwaukee, WI PMSA	21,000	16,300	4,800	29.2	2,400	200	3,000	2,500	15.3
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	66,800	42,800	24,000	56.0	9,800	600	15,000	14,800	34.6
Modesto, CA MSA	13,400	9,300	4,100	(B)	1,200	100	2,000	3,000	(B)
New Orleans, LA MSA	31,900	17,500	14,300	81.5	3,200	200	10,800	11,300	64.3

- Represents zero or a number which rounds to zero.
(B) Indicates that 1980 population base was less than 10,000.

Table 9B. Annual Estimates of the Other Races Population for Metropolitan Areas with 10,000 or More Other Races: April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1985

Metropolitan area	April 1, 1980	July 1, 1981	July 1, 1982	July 1, 1983	July 1, 1984	July 1, 1985	Percent other races	
							1980	1985
Albuquerque, NM MSA	15,900	17,300	18,700	19,100	20,200	20,700	3.8	4.5
Anchorage, AK MSA	13,500	14,900	16,300	17,900	19,300	20,500	7.8	8.9
Atlanta, GA MSA	17,400	19,900	21,400	23,100	25,900	29,400	0.8	1.2
Austin, TX MSA	7,800	9,000	10,000	10,800	12,100	13,500	1.4	1.9
Bakersfield, CA MSA	15,200	16,200	17,500	18,600	20,200	21,100	3.8	4.5
Baltimore, MD MSA	28,400	30,900	32,800	34,400	36,800	39,000	1.3	1.7
Boston-Lawrence-Salem-Lowell-Brockton, MA NECMA	49,500	54,700	58,700	62,500	66,200	70,600	1.4	1.9
BUFFALO-NIAGARA FALLS, NY CMSA	13,500	14,400	14,600	15,000	15,300	15,700	1.1	1.3
Buffalo, NY PMSA	10,400	11,200	11,300	11,700	11,900	12,400	1.0	1.3
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA	8,100	9,300	10,000	9,800	10,400	10,900	0.8	1.0
CHICAGO-GARY-LAKE COUNTY, IL-IN-WI CMSA	171,200	188,500	199,800	210,800	222,900	234,400	2.2	2.9
Chicago, IL PMSA	151,500	166,000	175,500	185,800	196,100	206,100	2.5	3.3
Lake County, IL PMSA	7,600	8,700	9,400	9,900	10,700	11,500	1.7	2.5
CINCINNATI-HAMILTON, OH-KY-IN CMSA	10,500	11,300	11,900	12,000	12,700	13,400	0.6	0.8
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA	8,900	9,300	10,000	10,100	10,600	11,200	0.6	0.8
CLEVELAND-AKRON-LORAIN, OH CMSA	23,400	24,500	25,900	26,800	27,800	29,300	0.8	1.1
Cleveland, OH PMSA	16,800	17,700	18,900	19,800	20,600	21,400	0.9	1.1
Colorado Springs, CO MSA	7,600	8,400	9,100	9,500	10,100	10,800	2.5	3.0
Columbus, OH MSA	10,600	11,500	12,500	13,100	13,700	14,500	0.9	1.1
DALLAS-FORT WORTH, TX CMSA	42,900	51,300	57,100	64,500	72,000	80,800	1.5	2.3
Dallas, TX PMSA	29,600	35,800	39,600	44,600	49,900	56,000	1.5	2.4
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA	13,200	15,500	17,600	19,800	22,100	24,700	1.4	2.1
DENVER-BOULDER, CO CMSA	36,000	41,000	45,100	47,700	50,500	53,000	2.2	2.9
Denver, CO PMSA	32,500	37,000	40,900	42,800	45,300	47,500	2.3	2.9
DETROIT-ANN ARBOR, MI CMSA	57,500	60,000	62,100	64,200	66,700	69,400	1.2	1.5
Detroit, MI PMSA	50,700	53,100	54,900	56,600	58,600	61,200	1.1	1.4
Fayetteville, NC MSA	8,700	9,800	10,100	10,200	11,000	11,100	3.5	4.4
Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	8,400	9,100	9,400	10,100	10,600	10,800	5.2	6.3
Fresno, CA MSA	21,700	23,300	24,900	27,600	29,900	32,800	4.2	5.8
Hartford-New Britain-Middletown-Bristol, CT NECMA	8,000	8,700	9,200	9,800	10,800	11,400	0.8	1.1
Honolulu, HI MSA	473,200	489,100	500,900	515,700	527,400	539,000	62.1	64.4
HOUSTON-GALVESTON-BRAZORIA, TX CMSA	66,700	86,100	104,000	112,800	118,300	124,900	2.2	3.5
Houston, TX PMSA	62,700	81,100	98,400	106,600	111,900	118,100	2.3	3.7
Indianapolis, IN MSA	8,300	9,200	9,900	9,800	10,200	10,300	0.7	0.9
Jacksonville, FL MSA	9,500	10,700	10,500	11,300	11,900	12,900	1.3	1.6
Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	17,400	19,200	20,300	21,300	22,700	23,700	1.2	1.6
Las Vegas, NV MSA	14,300	16,300	18,500	19,800	21,200	22,700	3.1	4.2
Lawton, OK MSA	7,800	8,300	8,900	9,300	9,700	10,300	6.9	8.6
LOS ANGELES-ANAHEIM-RIVERSIDE, CA CMSA	701,800	791,400	864,100	927,300	992,000	1,061,100	6.1	8.2
Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	112,100	135,500	152,100	164,200	177,200	191,400	5.8	8.9
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	519,800	577,600	625,800	669,300	713,200	760,500	7.0	9.2
Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	21,900	24,700	26,800	29,100	31,600	34,000	4.1	5.6
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	48,000	53,700	59,500	64,800	70,100	75,200	3.1	4.0
MIAMI-FORT LAUDERDALE, FL CMSA	23,700	27,000	29,300	31,300	33,200	35,700	0.9	1.2
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	6,700	7,800	8,600	9,500	10,100	11,100	0.7	1.0
Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	17,000	19,200	20,700	21,800	23,100	24,600	1.0	1.4
MILWAUKEE-RACINE, WI CMSA	17,300	18,700	19,800	20,400	21,200	22,300	1.1	1.4
Milwaukee, WI PMSA	16,300	17,600	18,700	19,300	20,100	21,000	1.2	1.5
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	42,800	50,100	54,800	58,800	62,400	66,800	2.0	2.9
Modesto, CA MSA	9,300	10,600	11,200	11,700	12,500	13,400	3.5	4.5
New Orleans, LA MSA	17,500	22,400	26,200	28,300	30,100	31,900	1.4	2.4

Table 9A. Estimates of the Other Races Population for Metropolitan Areas with 10,000 or More Other Races: July 1, 1985, and Components of Change Since 1980—Continued

Metropolitan area	July 1, 1985	April 1, 1980	Change, 1980-85		Components of change				
							Net migration		
			Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	International	Total	Percent
NEW YORK-NORTHERN NEW JERSEY-LONG ISLAND, NY-NJ-CT CMSA	603,600	429,800	173,800	40.4	45,800	6,600	123,900	134,700	31.3
Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA	42,400	26,900	15,500	57.6	3,000	200	8,900	12,700	47.2
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk-Danbury, CT NECMA	14,200	8,400	5,800	(B)	1,300	100	3,200	4,600	(B)
Jersey City, NJ PMSA	24,200	17,100	7,200	42.1	1,600	200	7,100	5,800	33.8
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA	29,800	17,600	12,300	70.0	2,100	100	4,500	10,300	58.9
Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA	13,800	8,700	5,000	(B)	900	100	1,700	4,200	(B)
Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA	45,300	30,000	15,300	51.0	2,800	400	5,400	12,900	42.9
New York, NY PMSA	390,500	290,700	99,700	34.3	31,100	5,300	84,700	74,000	25.4
Newark, NJ PMSA	40,800	28,500	12,300	43.1	2,900	200	8,200	9,600	33.8
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA	32,300	23,000	9,300	40.3	2,900	200	5,000	6,500	28.4
Oklahoma City, OK MSA	46,600	35,300	11,300	32.1	6,600	700	4,800	5,500	15.5
Orlando, FL MSA	13,000	7,700	5,300	(B)	800	-	2,000	4,500	(B)
Pensacola, FL MSA	10,400	7,000	3,400	(B)	700	-	1,700	2,700	(B)
PHILADELPHIA-WILMINGTON-TRENTON, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA	99,800	68,600	31,200	45.5	8,600	800	22,200	23,400	34.1
Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA	83,100	57,200	25,900	45.2	7,500	700	20,000	19,000	33.3
Phoenix, AZ MSA	55,100	39,400	15,700	39.8	6,700	800	4,700	9,800	24.9
PITTSBURGH-BEAVER VALLEY, PA CMSA	17,000	13,100	3,900	30.1	1,500	100	3,600	2,600	19.9
Pittsburgh, PA PMSA	16,200	12,500	3,700	30.0	1,400	100	3,500	2,500	19.8
PORTLAND-VANCOUVER, OR-WA CMSA	58,700	39,200	19,500	49.7	6,500	700	14,000	13,700	34.9
Portland, OR PMSA	51,700	34,600	17,200	49.6	5,800	700	12,600	12,000	34.9
Providence-Pawtucket-Woonsocket, RI NECMA	13,000	9,000	4,100	(B)	2,200	200	2,800	2,000	(B)
Reno, NV MSA	10,900	7,800	3,100	(B)	1,800	200	1,800	1,600	(B)
Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	11,100	7,400	3,700	(B)	900	100	2,300	2,800	(B)
Rochester, NY MSA	12,500	9,400	3,100	(B)	1,300	100	2,500	1,900	(B)
Sacramento, CA MSA	86,200	63,700	22,600	35.4	8,700	1,200	9,100	15,000	23.6
St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	24,400	18,500	5,900	31.9	2,100	100	4,600	4,000	21.4
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	31,100	24,200	6,900	28.5	3,400	500	4,000	4,000	16.4
Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	31,800	22,800	9,100	39.9	4,900	300	6,100	4,500	19.9
San Antonio, TX MSA	16,500	12,200	4,400	35.8	1,400	200	3,400	3,100	25.7
San Diego, CA MSA	176,700	113,600	63,000	55.5	20,800	1,300	33,000	43,500	38.3
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND-SAN JOSE, CA CMSA	751,500	516,500	235,000	45.5	69,500	10,400	126,200	176,000	34.1
Oakland, CA PMSA	206,400	136,800	69,600	50.9	18,900	2,300	29,400	53,000	38.7
San Francisco, CA PMSA	299,100	225,700	73,400	32.5	26,000	5,800	58,200	53,300	23.6
San Jose, CA PMSA	189,600	113,600	76,100	67.0	19,100	1,700	33,300	58,700	51.7
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA	12,300	9,000	3,300	(B)	1,400	100	700	2,000	(B)
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa,CA PMSA	35,800	24,200	11,600	48.0	3,300	300	4,000	8,600	35.6
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	16,500	12,700	3,800	30.3	1,700	200	2,400	2,300	18.3
SEATTLE-TACOMA, WA CMSA	155,700	110,500	45,200	40.9	16,300	2,200	27,700	31,100	28.2
Seattle, WA PMSA	124,200	88,200	36,000	40.8	12,100	1,900	22,300	25,800	29.2
Tacoma, WA PMSA	31,500	22,300	9,200	41.2	4,200	400	5,300	5,300	23.9
Spokane, WA MSA	11,600	8,900	2,700	(B)	1,400	200	1,800	1,500	(B)
Stockton, CA MSA	40,200	26,500	13,700	51.8	6,000	900	5,000	8,700	32.8
Syracuse, NY MSA	10,000	7,500	2,600	(B)	1,100	200	1,400	1,600	(B)
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA	19,100	12,200	6,900	56.1	1,400	100	3,300	5,600	45.8
Tucson, AZ MSA	25,900	20,800	5,100	24.6	3,500	700	1,400	2,400	11.4
Tulsa, OK MSA	45,800	37,900	7,900	20.8	6,100	700	2,000	2,400	6.4
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA	11,300	8,500	2,900	(B)	900	100	800	2,100	(B)
Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA	151,200	99,500	51,600	51.9	11,900	1,100	37,200	40,900	41.1
Wichita, KS MSA	12,800	9,600	3,200	(B)	1,700	100	3,700	1,600	(B)

- Represents zero or a number which rounds to zero.
(B) Indicates that 1980 population base was less than 10,000.

Table 9B. Annual Estimates of the Other Races Population for Metropolitan Areas with 10,000 or More Other Races: April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1985—Continued

Metropolitan area	April 1, 1980	July 1, 1981	July 1, 1982	July 1, 1983	July 1, 1984	July 1, 1985	Percent other races	
							1980	1985
NEW YORK-NORTHERN NEW JERSEY-LONG ISLAND, NY-NJ-CT CMSA	429,800	470,400	501,300	534,400	569,200	603,600	2.5	3.4
Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA	26,900	30,900	33,200	35,400	39,500	42,400	2.1	3.3
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk-Danbury, CT NECMA	8,400	10,300	11,500	12,000	13,000	14,200	1.0	1.7
Jersey City, NJ PMSA	17,100	18,600	20,000	21,500	22,900	24,200	3.1	4.3
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA	17,500	19,600	21,700	23,500	26,100	29,800	2.0	3.2
Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA	8,700	9,900	10,800	11,900	12,700	13,800	1.0	1.5
Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA	30,000	32,800	35,900	39,100	41,800	45,300	1.1	1.7
New York, NY PMSA	290,700	314,700	331,400	352,500	372,300	390,500	3.5	4.7
Newark, NJ PMSA	28,500	31,400	34,600	36,100	38,300	40,800	1.5	2.2
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA	23,000	25,500	27,100	29,400	30,600	32,300	2.0	2.5
Oklahoma City, OK MSA	35,300	39,200	42,500	45,000	46,200	46,600	4.1	4.8
Orlando, FL MSA	7,700	8,900	10,000	10,600	11,700	13,000	1.1	1.6
Pensacola, FL MSA	7,000	7,800	8,600	9,300	9,900	10,400	2.4	3.2
PHILADELPHIA-WILMINGTON-TRENTON, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA	68,600	77,300	83,200	87,900	94,400	99,800	1.2	1.7
Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA	57,200	64,300	69,400	73,500	78,900	83,100	1.2	1.7
Phoenix, AZ MSA	39,400	43,300	45,900	47,900	51,200	55,100	2.6	3.0
PITTSBURGH-BEAVER VALLEY, PA CMSA	13,100	14,600	15,400	16,100	16,100	17,000	0.5	0.7
Pittsburgh, PA PMSA	12,500	14,000	14,700	15,400	15,400	16,200	0.6	0.8
PORTLAND-VANCOUVER, OR-WA CMSA	39,200	46,200	50,900	53,100	55,600	58,700	3.0	4.3
Portland, OR PMSA	34,600	40,600	44,600	46,700	48,800	51,700	3.1	4.4
Providence-Pawtucket-Woonsocket, RI NECMA	9,000	10,100	11,200	11,500	12,400	13,000	1.0	1.5
Reno, NV MSA	7,800	8,600	9,400	9,900	10,400	10,900	4.0	5.1
Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	7,400	8,200	9,000	9,500	10,100	11,100	1.0	1.4
Rochester, NY MSA	9,400	10,300	11,100	11,600	12,100	12,500	1.0	1.3
Sacramento, CA MSA	63,700	69,000	73,200	77,400	81,600	86,200	5.8	6.8
St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	18,500	20,200	21,400	22,400	23,500	24,400	0.8	1.0
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	24,200	27,000	27,600	28,200	29,900	31,100	8.3	9.5
Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	22,800	26,200	28,200	29,400	30,400	31,800	2.5	3.1
San Antonio, TX MSA	12,200	13,300	14,300	15,200	16,100	16,500	1.1	1.4
San Diego, CA MSA	113,600	130,600	144,000	155,200	165,900	176,700	6.1	8.2
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND-SAN JOSE, CA CMSA	516,500	573,600	618,500	661,900	704,100	751,500	9.6	12.8
Oakland, CA PMSA	136,800	153,700	168,200	180,300	192,800	206,400	7.8	10.6
San Francisco, CA PMSA	225,700	242,600	256,000	270,800	284,200	299,100	15.2	19.0
San Jose, CA PMSA	113,600	132,200	146,200	160,300	173,900	189,600	8.8	13.4
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA	9,000	9,800	10,300	10,900	11,500	12,300	3.0	3.6
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	24,200	27,600	30,100	31,700	33,400	35,800	7.2	9.4
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	12,700	13,800	14,800	15,200	16,000	16,500	4.2	5.1
SEATTLE-TACOMA, WA CMSA	110,500	123,700	133,300	138,900	147,100	155,700	5.3	6.9
Seattle, WA PMSA	88,200	99,100	106,800	111,000	117,600	124,200	5.5	7.1
Tacoma, WA PMSA	22,300	24,700	26,500	27,900	29,500	31,500	4.6	6.0
Spokane, WA MSA	8,900	9,800	10,100	10,700	11,100	11,600	2.6	3.3
Stockton, CA MSA	26,500	29,400	31,600	34,400	37,200	40,200	7.6	9.9
Syracuse, NY MSA	7,500	8,200	8,500	9,000	9,500	10,000	1.2	1.5
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA	12,200	14,200	15,400	16,600	18,300	19,100	0.8	1.0
Tucson, AZ MSA	20,800	22,200	23,300	23,700	24,700	25,900	3.9	4.3
Tulsa, OK MSA	37,900	40,200	41,800	42,800	44,300	45,800	5.8	6.3
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA	8,500	8,900	9,300	10,100	10,800	11,300	3.4	4.1
Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA	99,500	113,800	124,000	132,200	141,400	151,200	3.1	4.3
Wichita, KS MSA	9,600	11,500	12,800	12,700	12,400	12,800	2.3	3.0

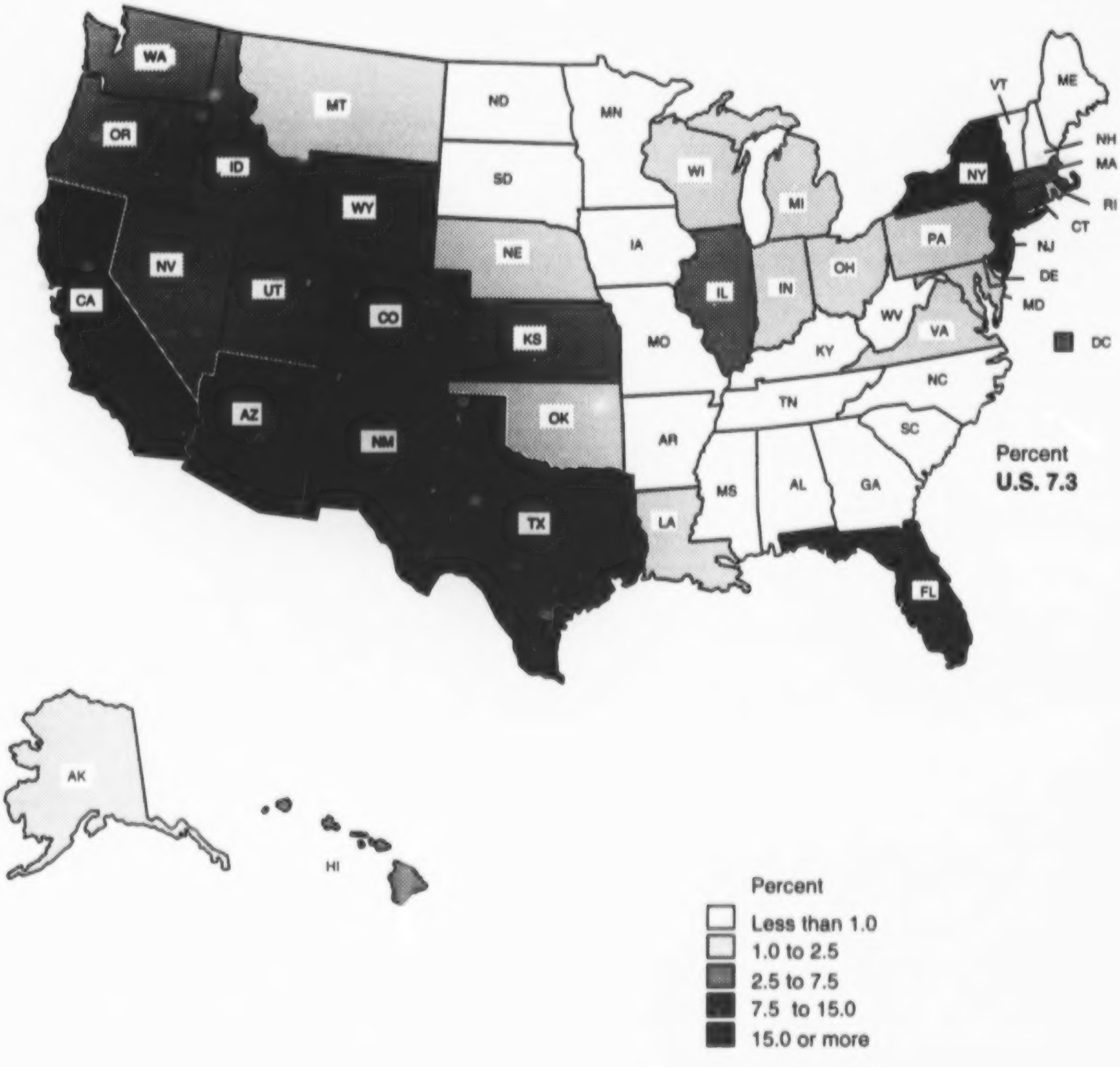
Table 10A. Estimates of the Other Races Population for Selected Counties: July 1, 1985, and Components of Change Since 1980

County	July 1, 1985	April 1, 1980	Change, 1980-85		Components of change				
							Net migration		
			Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	International	Total	Percent
Maricopa County, AZ	55,100	39,400	15,700	39.8	6,700	800	4,700	9,800	24.9
Pima County, AZ	25,900	20,800	5,100	24.6	3,500	700	1,400	2,400	11.4
Alameda County, CA	147,400	99,400	48,000	48.2	13,600	1,800	23,300	36,200	36.4
Contra Costa County, CA	59,000	37,400	21,600	57.8	5,300	500	6,200	16,800	45.0
Fresno County, CA	32,800	21,700	11,100	51.1	4,300	500	2,900	7,300	33.7
Los Angeles County, CA	760,500	519,800	240,700	46.3	64,200	9,000	153,700	185,500	35.7
Monterey County, CA	31,100	24,200	6,900	28.5	3,400	500	4,000	4,000	16.4
Orange County, CA	191,400	112,100	79,300	70.7	17,600	1,200	41,200	62,900	56.1
Sacramento County, CA	71,700	52,000	19,700	37.9	7,500	1,100	7,700	13,300	25.5
San Bernardino County, CA	47,000	29,500	17,500	59.4	5,300	300	5,200	12,500	42.3
San Diego County, CA	176,700	113,600	63,000	55.5	20,800	1,300	33,000	43,500	38.3
San Francisco County, CA	197,600	154,700	42,900	27.7	16,100	4,800	42,000	31,600	20.4
San Joaquin County, CA	40,200	26,500	13,700	51.8	6,000	900	5,000	8,700	32.8
San Mateo County, CA	91,000	63,100	27,900	44.2	9,200	1,000	14,200	19,700	31.2
Santa Clara County, CA	189,600	113,600	76,100	67.0	19,100	1,700	33,300	58,700	51.7
Ventura County, CA	34,000	21,900	12,000	54.9	3,200	200	3,800	9,000	40.9
Honolulu County, HI	539,000	473,200	65,800	13.9	52,900	13,700	34,000	26,600	5.6
Cook County, IL	176,100	129,700	46,400	35.7	14,000	1,400	46,100	33,800	26.0
Montgomery County, MD	41,100	26,200	14,900	57.0	3,000	300	8,300	12,300	46.8
Wayne County, MI	27,100	24,700	2,400	9.5	2,400	300	5,600	200	0.9
Hennepin County, MN	33,500	22,800	10,700	46.9	4,900	400	6,100	6,200	27.4
Bergen County, NJ	34,900	21,500	13,400	62.2	2,500	200	7,300	11,100	51.6
Bronx County, NY	26,800	21,200	5,600	26.3	3,000	300	5,800	2,900	13.4
Kings County, NY	68,600	52,600	16,000	30.4	6,400	900	13,800	10,500	19.9
New York County, NY	99,100	81,500	17,600	21.6	6,300	2,400	21,600	13,800	16.9
Queens County, NY	147,900	104,300	43,600	41.8	12,000	1,300	33,800	32,900	31.6
Oklahoma County, OK	29,700	21,800	7,900	36.3	4,500	500	3,900	3,900	17.9
Philadelphia County, PA	32,900	23,400	9,400	40.3	3,400	400	10,200	6,400	27.1
Dallas County, TX	46,200	24,800	21,300	85.8	4,800	300	9,400	16,800	67.8
Harris County, TX	105,500	57,200	48,300	84.3	11,300	700	29,700	37,600	65.7
King County, WA	107,100	77,300	29,800	38.6	10,300	1,700	20,100	21,200	27.5
Pierce County, WA	31,500	22,300	9,200	41.2	4,200	400	5,300	5,300	23.9

Table 10B. Annual Estimates of the Other Races Population for Selected Counties: April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1985

County	April 1, 1980	July 1, 1981	July 1, 1982	July 1, 1983	July 1, 1984	July 1, 1985	Percent other races	
							1980	1985
Maricopa County, AZ	39,400	43,300	45,900	47,900	51,200	55,100	2.6	3.0
Pima County, AZ	20,800	22,200	23,300	23,700	24,700	25,900	3.9	4.3
Alameda County, CA	99,400	110,100	119,600	128,300	137,600	147,400	9.0	12.1
Contra Costa County, CA	37,400	43,600	48,600	52,000	55,200	59,000	5.7	8.1
Fresno County, CA	21,700	23,300	24,900	27,600	29,900	32,800	4.2	5.8
Los Angeles County, CA	519,800	577,600	625,800	669,300	713,200	760,500	7.0	9.2
Monterey County, CA	24,200	27,000	27,600	28,200	29,900	31,100	6.3	9.5
Orange County, CA	112,100	135,500	152,100	164,200	177,200	191,400	5.8	8.9
Sacramento County, CA	52,000	56,100	60,000	63,900	67,500	71,700	6.6	8.0
San Bernardino County, CA	29,500	33,500	38,000	40,600	43,900	47,000	3.3	4.4
San Diego County, CA	113,600	130,600	144,000	155,200	165,900	176,700	6.1	8.2
San Francisco County, CA	154,700	164,500	171,600	180,700	188,000	197,600	22.8	27.4
San Joaquin County, CA	26,500	29,400	31,600	34,400	37,200	40,200	7.6	9.9
San Mateo County, CA	63,100	69,300	74,900	80,200	85,800	91,000	10.7	14.6
Santa Clara County, CA	113,600	132,200	146,200	160,300	173,900	189,600	8.8	13.4
Ventura County, CA	21,900	24,700	26,800	29,100	31,600	34,000	4.1	5.6
Honolulu County, HI	473,200	489,100	500,900	515,700	527,400	530,000	62.1	64.4
Cook County, IL	129,700	141,500	150,200	158,700	168,200	176,100	2.5	3.3
Montgomery County, MD	26,200	30,000	32,300	34,700	37,600	41,100	4.5	6.4
Wayne County, MI	24,700	25,200	25,400	25,800	26,300	27,100	1.1	1.2
Hennepin County, MN	22,800	26,200	27,700	29,600	31,500	33,500	2.4	3.4
Bergen County, NJ	21,500	24,900	26,700	28,700	32,300	34,900	2.5	4.2
Bronx County, NY	21,200	22,600	23,600	24,900	25,500	26,800	1.8	2.3
Kings County, NY	52,600	57,000	59,400	62,300	65,700	68,600	2.4	3.1
New York County, NY	81,500	85,000	88,200	92,200	95,500	99,100	5.7	6.7
Queens County, NY	104,300	115,000	122,800	132,100	140,700	147,900	5.5	7.7
Oklahoma County, OK	21,800	24,500	27,000	28,700	29,500	29,700	3.6	4.8
Philadelphia County, PA	23,400	26,300	28,500	29,500	32,000	32,900	1.4	2.0
Dallas County, TX	24,800	30,000	33,300	37,500	41,500	46,200	1.6	2.6
Harris County, TX	57,200	73,700	88,300	95,200	100,000	105,500	2.4	3.9
King County, WA	77,300	86,800	93,100	96,600	101,800	107,100	6.1	7.9
Pierce County, WA	22,300	24,700	26,500	27,900	29,500	31,500	4.6	6.0

Figure 3. **Hispanic as a Proportion of Total State Population: 1985**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TX
LA
FL
AK
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Percent
U.S. 7.3
Percent
Less than 1.0
1.0 to 2.5
2.5 to 7.5
7.5 to 15.0
15.0 or more

Chapter 6. Trends in the Hispanic Population: 1980 to 1985

NATIONAL

The resident Hispanic population in the United States increased from 14.3 million in 1980[1] to an estimated 17.5 million by July 1, 1985. This 3.2 million numerical gain is equivalent to a five-year growth rate of 22.9 percent, four times the rate of increase experienced by the total U.S. population. Hispanics accounted for one-quarter of the nation's population gain from 1980 to 1985, yet they made up only 6.3 percent of the U. S. population in 1980. By 1985, Hispanics had increased their share of the U. S. population to 7.3 percent.

A number of factors contribute to the rapid Hispanic population increase. First, there is substantial international migration. This component is estimated to be 1.4 million[2] for the five-year period ending in 1985. International migration, alone, is sufficient to increase the 1980 Hispanic population by ten percent. Secondly, the Hispanic population is characterized by relatively high fertility rates. These two factors have led to a young age distribution that is also conducive to low crude death rates. The combined effect of high birth rates and low death rates causes the rate of natural increase of Hispanics to be well above the level for the total and Black populations. (See table S.)

The crude birth rate among Hispanics is only slightly higher than the Black crude birth rate, but 50 percent higher than the birth rate for the total population. The crude death rate among Hispanics is only one-half that of both the total and Black populations. Consequently, the rate of natural increase among Hispanics is two and one-half times that of the total population and one and one-half times the natural increase rate for Blacks. When the effect of international migration is added on to the natural increase rates, the difference in estimated rate of population change widens even more.

Regions and States

Between 1980 and 1985, the Hispanic population increased by over 25.4 percent in the South and West, but only by 15.8 percent in the Northeast and Midwest (table 11). This ten percentage point difference in Hispanic growth rates parallels the regional differences observed for the total population of the U.S. over this time span. However, the differences in regional growth rates among Hispanics cannot be expressed in familiar Sunbelt-Frostbelt terms because international migration, not internal migration, is the principal driving force of the growth.

Table S. **Rates of Population Change for the Total, Black, and Hispanic Populations of the United States: 1980 to 1985**

(Numbers are in thousands)

	Total	Black	Hispanic
1985 Estimate	238,740	28,902	17,516
1980 Census	226,547	26,698	14,251
Percent Growth, 1980-85	5.4	8.3	22.9
Births, 1980-85	19,219	3,094	1,916
Average Annual Births	3,661	589	365
Crude Birth Rate*	15.7	21.2	22.9
Deaths, 1980-85	10,555	1,211	341
Average Annual Deaths	2,010	231	65
Crude Death Rate*	8.6	8.3	4.1
Natural Increase, 1980-85	8,664	1,883	1,577
Average Annual Natural Increase	1,651	358	300
Crude Rate of Natural Increase*	7.1	12.9	18.9
Net Immigration, 1980-85	3,529	321	1,688
Average Annual Net Immigration	672	61	322
Crude "Rate" of Net Immigration*	2.9	2.2	20.2

*Rates are per 1,000 mid-period population.

In 1985, California's Spanish origin population numbered 5.9 million, accounting for one-third of all the Hispanics living in the United States. The estimated 5.9 million Hispanic population in California exceeds the total population in 38 States. Texas, with 3.7 million Hispanics in 1985, ranked second among States in Hispanic population. Together, California and Texas contain almost 55 percent of the Hispanics in the country. New York's Hispanic population is approaching 2 million, and Florida has become the fourth State with a Spanish origin population exceeding one million. The nine States appearing in table T contain 87.6 percent of the nation's Hispanic population in 1985, up slightly from 87.1 percent in 1980.

California's Hispanic population is estimated to have increased by over 1 [illegible] million persons (29.4 percent) between 1980 and 1985. Texas registered an increase of nearly 700,000 persons (23.1 percent) over the same time

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[1] As discussed in chapter 2, this figure differs from the 1980 census count of 14.6 million Hispanics because of modifications made principally to correct for reporting errors. Reporting errors are more prevalent in areas with few Hispanics, so that the net reduction in the 1980 Hispanic count is concentrated in States with small Hispanic populations. All of the estimates presented in this report are consistent with an initial 1980 Hispanic population of 14.3 million.

[2] The 1.4 million international migration estimate for Hispanics contains an allowance for undocumented alien arrivals since 1980. Undocumented aliens account for about one-half of the total Hispanic immigration since 1980.

Table T. **States with 1985 Hispanic Population Exceeding 200,000**

(Numbers are in thousands)

Rank	State	Population		Percent change	Proportion Hispanic	
		1985	1980		1980	1985
1	California	5,873	4,537	29.4	19.2	22.1
2	Texas	3,690	2,996	23.1	21.1	22.8
3	New York.....	1,879	1,653	13.7	9.4	10.6
4	Florida	1,102	851	29.5	8.7	9.8
5	Illinois........	755	617	22.4	5.4	6.5
6	New Jersey...	573	486	18.0	6.6	7.6
7	New Mexico ..	551	482	14.2	37.0	37.8
8	Arizona.......	533	447	19.3	16.4	16.8
9	Colorado	383	341	12.5	11.8	11.9

span. More than 60 percent of the estimated national increase in the Spanish origin population between 1980 and 1985 occurred in those two States. Florida's estimated numerical increase was 250,000, but its rate of increase (29.5 percent) was about the same as that registered by California. One-third of Florida's increase is directly attributable to a single incident—the Mariel boatlift in the spring of 1980 added about 75,000 persons to Florida's Hispanic population. Most annual estimates of population contained in this report form a smooth progression, but one-half of Florida's 1980-85 Hispanic increase took place between 1980 and 1981.

Virginia had the greatest estimated rate of Hispanic increase between 1980 and 1985 (37.5 percent), but its numerical increase was small (table 11).[3] The 1985 Hispanic population in Virginia was estimated to be 87,000 as compared with 63,000 in 1980. The relatively low Hispanic growth in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan suggest that the recent economic downturn in these States may affect growth rates for all ethnic and racial groups.

Every State is estimated to have had an increase in the proportion Hispanic between 1980 and 1985. Hispanics accounted for 22.1 percent of California's population in 1985, an increase of nearly 3 percentage points since 1980. Five other States, all appearing in text table T, had increases ranging from one to two percentage points.

Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Differences

Almost 90 percent of the Hispanic population (15.7 million) lived in metropolitan areas in 1985, while only three-quarters of the total population resided in metropolitan areas. The estimated five-year rate of growth for Hispanics in metropolitan areas was 23.7 percent, as opposed to a still substantial 16.2 percent in nonmetropolitan areas (tables 12 and 13). One-third of the Hispanics living in nonmetropolitan areas (655,000) resided in Texas in 1985. Another one-third lived in the four remaining Southwestern States of Arizona, California, Colorado, and New Mexico.

Individual Metropolitan Areas

Over one-half of the Hispanic population in 1985 (9.5 million persons) lived in seven metropolitan areas (table U). Los Angeles[4] had by far the largest concentration of Hispanics, 3.7 million, followed by New York with 2.3 million. Miami, with an estimated 815,000 persons of Hispanic origin in 1985, is third and is closely followed by San Francisco (775,000) and Chicago (757,000). There are a total of 13 metropolitan areas with 200 thousand or more Hispanics in 1985, an increase of one from 1980.

Los Angeles' estimated 894,000 Hispanic population increase between 1980 and 1985 is greater than the total 1985 Hispanic population in any other metropolitan area except New York. Moreover, the estimated international migration component for Los Angeles of 463,000 for 1980-85 is in itself larger than the total 1985 Hispanic population in all but 6 other metropolitan areas. At the beginning of this decade, metropolitan New York's Hispanic population was 700,000 less than Los Angeles', but by 1985 the difference had doubled to 1.3 million. Los Angeles' estimated Hispanic rate of increase (32.3 percent) for 1980-85 is more than twice metropolitan New York's 14.7 percent rate of Hispanic increase. The first six metropolitan areas listed in table U had Hispanic

Table U. **Metropolitan Areas with 1985 Hispanic Population Exceeding 200,000**

(Numbers are in thousands)

Rank	Metropolitan Area	Population		Percent Change	Proportion Hispanic	
		1985	1980		1980	1985
1	Los Angeles CMSA ...	3,660	2,766	32.3	24.1	28.3
2	New York CMSA......	2,346	2,045	14.7	11.7	13.2
3	Miami CMSA	815	627	30.0	23.7	28.3
4	San Francisco CMSA.	775	649	19.4	12.1	13.2
5	Chicago CMSA	757	620	22.2	7.8	9.4
6	Houston CMSA.......	595	446	33.3	14.4	16.7
7	San Antonio MSA.....	568	485	16.9	45.3	46.5
8	El Paso MSA.........	360	300	20.0	62.5	67.5
9	San Diego MSA	358	274	30.7	14.7	16.6
10	Dallas CMSA.........	346	246	40.5	8.4	9.9
11	McAllen TX MSA	281	232	21.0	81.9	82.9
12	Phoenix MSA.........	250	200	24.9	13.3	13.8
13	Denver CMSA........	203	173	17.1	10.7	11.1

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[3] Not only is the international migration component developed from a continuation of recent trends (chapter 5, footnote 4), but birth statistics for Hispanic women are currently available for only 24 States. In addition, there is no single source for mortality data. As a result, the estimated 1980-85 population change for many areas is based on data that are not specific to the area. A more complete discussion of the methodology is presented in Chapter 2.

[4] See Chapter 4, footnote (1), for the convention used in naming metropolitan areas in this discussion.

increases of at least 100,000 for the 1980-85 period, and the estimated growth in metropolitan Dallas was virtually at that level.

Every one of the metropolitan areas with an estimated population of more than 10,000 Hispanics appearing in table 14 had an estimated increase in its Spanish origin population from 1980 to 1985. Moreover, most of these areas had rates of Hispanic growth exceeding 10 percent. By way of comparison, the U.S. rate of growth between 1980 and 1985 was only 5.4 percent. Detroit, Cleveland, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, and Santa Fe are the only metropolitan areas containing 25,000 Hispanics in 1980 that failed to increase their Spanish origin population by at least 10 percent. Only three metropolitan areas (Colorado Springs, CO; Santa Fe, NM; and Naples, FL) appearing in table 14 had a smaller Hispanic share of the total population in 1985 than 1980.

Metropolitan areas with the greatest Hispanic proportions are concentrated in the Southwest. There are 37 metropolitan areas within the five State Southwestern area that were more than 10 percent Hispanic in 1985, and six of them had a majority Hispanic population. The six are: Laredo, TX[5]— 97.9 percent Hispanic; McAllen, TX—82.9 percent; Brownsville, TX—81.0 percent; El Paso, TX—67.5 percent; Las Cruces, NM—56.5 percent; and Corpus Christi, TX—50.5 percent. Outside of the Southwest, the Hispanic proportions tend to be much smaller. In the remainder of the nation, the only metropolitan areas estimated to be 10 percent or more Hispanic were Miami (28.3 percent), New York (13.2 percent), and the much smaller Yakima, WA (17.3 percent).

Counties

Table 15 presents estimates for 59 metropolitan counties with more than 40,000 Hispanics in 1985. Los Angeles County, the nation's most populous county with nearly eight million total inhabitants, contains more Hispanics (2.7 million in 1985) than any State except Texas and, of course, California. The estimated five-year Hispanic population increase in Los Angeles County (666,000) is more than the total 1985 Hispanic population in any other county except Dade County (Miami), FL, whose estimated Hispanic population in 1985 was 758,000.

Broward County, FL, which is adjacent to Miami, led all counties appearing in table 15 in rate of Hispanic growth. Broward's Hispanic population increased by an estimated 47.4 percent with net migration accounting for more than 85 percent of that increase. Tarrant County (Ft, Worth), TX had the second-highest rate of Hispanic growth, (40.2 percent), but Tarrant County was not nearly as dependent on net migration for its growth.

There are 17 counties with a Hispanic population in excess of 40,000 where Hispanics make up more than one-fourth of the county, and 13 of these were in the five Southwestern States. Of the four counties outside those States, three are part of the greater New York metropolitan area: Bronx County, NY (38.1 percent); Hudson County (Jersey City), NJ (30.0 percent); and New York County (Manhattan), NY (25.6 percent). The fourth, and the county with the greatest Hispanic proportion outside of the Southwest, was Dade County (Miami), FL where 43.0 percent of the 1985 population was Hispanic.

There are five counties appearing in table 15 whose Hispanic population did not increase by at least 10 percent between 1980 and 1985. The five are Lake County (Gary), IN (2.5 percent); Pueblo County, CO (4.4 percent); Wayne County (Detroit), MI (5.1 percent); Kings County (Brooklyn), NY (9.9 percent); and San Francisco County, CA (9.9 percent). The first three were the only counties with estimated Hispanic outmigration (i.e., in these counties, the estimated Hispanic international migration was not sufficient to offset estimated domestic outmigration).

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[5] The estimates for Hispanics in this report were developed independently from the estimates for the total population. As a final step, it was necessary to adjust the individual estimates upward by 2 percent to agree with the independently-derived estimated change in the Spanish origin population for the nation. As a result, the Hispanic proportions for 1985 may be overstated in the heavily Hispanic areas. This is especially true for Laredo, where a more accurate estimate of the proportion Hispanic in 1985 would be 95 percent.

Table 11A. Estimates of the Hispanic Population for States: July 1, 1985, and Components of Change Since 1980

Region, division, and State	July 1, 1985	April 1, 1980	Change, 1980-85		Components of change				
							Net migration		
			Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	International	Total	Percent
United States	17,516,700	14,251,000	3,265,800	22.9	1,918,000	341,000	1,384,700	1,688,800	11.9
Northeast	2,937,300	2,549,400	387,900	15.2	300,200	60,500	206,000	148,200	5.8
Midwest	1,381,200	1,179,900	201,200	17.1	155,800	20,300	108,500	65,700	5.6
South	5,337,300	4,283,400	1,053,900	24.6	584,600	121,600	382,400	590,900	13.8
West	7,861,000	6,238,200	1,622,800	26.0	877,500	138,700	687,800	884,000	14.2
New England	326,800	273,500	53,300	19.5	38,800	4,100	16,900	18,700	6.8
Maine	4,400	3,700	700	(B)	400	-	100	300	(B)
New Hampshire	5,700	4,200	1,500	(B)	600	-	300	1,000	(B)
Vermont	3,700	2,700	900	(B)	400	-	100	600	(B)
Massachusetts	154,100	126,700	27,400	21.7	18,700	2,000	10,400	10,800	8.5
Rhode Island	19,700	14,900	4,800	32.0	2,100	200	2,400	2,900	19.5
Connecticut	139,200	121,300	17,900	14.8	16,700	1,800	3,600	3,100	2.5
Middle Atlantic	2,610,400	2,275,800	334,600	14.7	261,400	56,400	169,100	129,500	5.7
New York	1,878,800	1,653,100	225,700	13.7	187,400	43,100	139,200	81,500	4.9
New Jersey	573,200	485,600	87,600	18.0	55,600	10,700	45,900	42,700	8.8
Pennsylvania	158,500	137,200	21,300	15.5	18,500	2,500	4,000	5,400	3.9
East North Central	1,166,600	993,300	173,400	17.5	132,500	17,400	100,000	58,200	5.9
Ohio	107,700	99,600	8,000	8.0	10,600	1,600	2,400	-1,000	-1.0
Indiana	82,600	78,100	4,500	5.8	7,600	1,300	2,900	-1,800	-2.3
Illinois	754,900	616,700	138,200	22.4	87,800	11,300	87,600	61,600	10.0
Michigan	155,200	141,000	14,200	10.1	18,900	2,500	3,800	-2,100	-1.5
Wisconsin	66,300	57,900	8,500	14.7	7,700	700	3,300	1,500	2.6
West North Central	214,500	186,700	27,800	14.9	23,300	2,900	8,600	7,400	4.0
Minnesota	33,500	27,600	5,900	21.5	3,700	300	1,700	2,600	9.4
Iowa	25,800	22,700	3,100	13.6	2,900	200	1,500	400	1.9
Missouri	48,300	41,700	6,600	15.8	5,600	800	1,800	1,700	4.2
North Dakota	3,400	3,200	100	(B)	400	-	100	-300	(B)
South Dakota	3,700	3,500	200	(B)	500	-	100	-300	(B)
Nebraska	29,900	27,000	2,900	10.6	3,300	400	-	-	0.0
Kansas	69,900	60,900	9,000	14.8	6,900	1,100	2,500	3,200	5.3
South Atlantic	1,403,500	1,086,300	317,200	29.2	107,000	42,700	183,200	252,900	23.3
Delaware	10,000	8,400	1,600	(B)	1,100	100	200	600	(B)
Maryland	71,400	54,800	16,600	30.2	7,900	1,000	6,200	9,700	17.6
District of Columbia	18,200	15,600	2,600	16.6	2,300	500	3,700	800	5.3
Virginia	87,000	63,300	23,700	37.5	9,700	900	7,500	15,000	23.7
West Virginia	7,900	6,900	1,100	(B)	800	100	100	400	(B)
North Carolina	38,900	31,100	7,800	25.1	4,500	300	1,600	3,600	11.7
South Carolina	20,100	16,900	3,200	18.6	2,300	200	700	1,000	5.8
Georgia	47,700	38,200	9,600	25.1	3,800	600	2,800	6,300	16.6
Florida	1,102,100	851,100	251,000	29.5	74,500	38,900	160,400	215,500	25.3
East South Central	62,500	54,600	7,800	14.3	5,300	600	2,000	3,100	5.6
Kentucky	14,300	13,500	800	6.2	1,600	100	500	-600	-4.4
Tennessee	18,200	15,800	2,400	15.0	1,200	100	700	1,400	8.5
Alabama	18,300	14,300	4,000	27.7	1,900	200	400	2,200	15.2
Mississippi	11,700	11,000	600	5.8	700	200	400	100	1.3
West South Central	3,871,300	3,142,500	728,800	23.2	472,200	78,300	197,300	334,900	10.7
Arkansas	13,500	10,700	2,800	26.3	1,500	100	300	1,400	12.9
Louisiana	98,400	81,700	16,600	20.3	10,500	2,400	6,200	8,500	10.4
Oklahoma	69,800	54,000	15,800	29.3	7,000	1,000	3,300	9,900	18.3
Texas	3,689,600	2,996,000	693,600	23.1	453,200	74,700	187,500	315,100	10.5
Mountain	1,686,700	1,451,800	234,800	16.2	180,000	35,400	48,400	90,200	6.2
Montana	10,800	9,200	1,600	(B)	1,300	100	-	-	(B)
Idaho	41,800	36,200	5,600	15.4	4,300	600	3,200	1,800	5.0
Wyoming	26,500	24,200	2,300	9.3	3,100	500	500	-400	-1.7
Colorado	383,500	341,000	42,500	12.5	38,700	7,600	8,100	11,500	3.4
New Mexico	550,600	482,100	68,500	14.2	54,900	14,200	8,800	27,800	5.8
Arizona	533,200	447,000	86,200	19.3	62,700	10,300	19,400	33,800	7.6
Utah	70,600	58,900	11,700	19.9	8,500	900	2,500	4,100	6.9
Nevada	69,700	53,300	16,500	31.0	6,500	1,300	5,800	11,300	21.2
Pacific	6,174,400	4,786,400	1,388,000	29.0	697,500	103,300	639,400	793,800	16.6
Washington	142,000	116,000	26,100	22.5	15,600	1,600	9,100	12,100	10.5
Oregon	76,000	62,500	13,600	21.7	8,400	900	4,700	6,000	9.7
California	5,872,500	4,537,100	1,335,400	29.4	662,200	99,300	624,800	772,600	17.0
Alaska	11,500	8,600	2,900	(B)	1,400	100	400	1,600	(B)
Hawaii	72,300	62,300	10,000	16.0	10,000	1,400	500	1,400	2.3

- Represents zero or a number which rounds to zero.
(B) Indicates that 1980 population base was less than 10,000.

Table 11B. Annual Estimates of the Hispanic Population for States: April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1985

Region, division, and State	April 1, 1980	July 1, 1981	July 1, 1982	July 1, 1983	July 1, 1984	July 1, 1985	Percent Hispanic 1980	Percent Hispanic 1985
United States	14,251,000	15,093,800	15,695,200	16,294,900	16,900,100	17,516,700	6.3	7.3
Northeast	2,549,400	2,647,800	2,710,000	2,782,300	2,862,600	2,937,300	5.2	5.9
Midwest	1,179,900	1,227,200	1,259,400	1,292,100	1,338,700	1,381,200	2.0	2.3
South	4,283,400	4,606,700	4,809,400	4,993,900	5,158,700	5,337,300	5.7	6.5
West	6,238,200	6,612,100	6,916,400	7,226,500	7,540,100	7,861,000	14.4	16.3
New England	273,500	286,100	295,500	304,800	315,900	326,800	2.2	2.6
Maine	3,700	3,700	3,900	4,000	4,100	4,400	(B)	(B)
New Hampshire	4,200	4,500	4,700	5,000	5,400	5,700	(B)	(B)
Vermont	2,700	3,000	3,100	3,200	3,500	3,700	(B)	(B)
Massachusetts	126,700	133,300	138,300	143,100	148,600	154,100	2.2	2.6
Rhode Island	14,900	16,100	17,100	17,900	18,900	19,700	1.6	2.0
Connecticut	121,300	125,500	128,400	131,500	135,500	139,200	3.9	4.4
Middle Atlantic	2,275,800	2,361,800	2,414,500	2,477,600	2,546,700	2,610,400	6.2	7.0
New York	1,653,100	1,706,600	1,742,400	1,788,000	1,836,200	1,878,800	9.4	10.6
New Jersey	485,600	513,000	526,500	539,600	555,900	573,200	6.6	7.6
Pennsylvania	137,200	142,100	145,600	149,900	154,600	158,500	1.2	1.3
East North Central	993,300	1,034,000	1,061,200	1,089,800	1,130,100	1,166,600	2.4	2.8
Ohio	99,600	101,700	102,500	104,100	105,800	107,700	0.9	1.0
Indiana	78,100	79,000	80,000	80,300	81,500	82,600	1.4	1.5
Illinois	616,700	651,100	674,200	696,600	727,600	754,900	5.4	6.5
Michigan	141,000	142,700	143,700	146,600	150,700	155,200	1.5	1.7
Wisconsin	57,900	59,600	60,900	62,100	64,500	66,300	1.2	1.4
West North Central	186,700	193,200	198,200	202,300	208,600	214,500	1.1	1.2
Minnesota	27,600	29,100	30,300	30,700	31,900	33,500	0.7	0.8
Iowa	22,700	23,600	24,100	24,500	25,500	25,800	0.8	0.9
Missouri	41,700	43,100	43,700	44,800	47,000	48,300	0.8	1.0
North Dakota	3,200	3,300	3,600	3,700	3,500	3,400	(B)	(B)
South Dakota	3,500	3,400	3,600	3,500	3,400	3,700	(B)	(B)
Nebraska	27,000	28,100	28,900	29,400	29,500	29,900	1.7	1.9
Kansas	60,900	62,500	64,000	65,700	67,800	69,900	2.6	2.9
South Atlantic	1,086,300	1,227,500	1,269,400	1,314,000	1,355,600	1,403,500	2.9	3.5
Delaware	8,400	8,500	8,800	9,200	9,600	10,000	1.4	1.6
Maryland	54,800	58,800	61,300	64,600	68,200	71,400	1.3	1.6
District of Columbia	15,600	16,300	16,800	17,200	17,300	18,200	2.5	2.9
Virginia	63,300	69,000	73,800	77,700	82,500	87,000	1.2	1.5
West Virginia	6,900	7,000	7,300	7,700	7,900	7,900	(B)	(B)
North Carolina	31,100	32,100	33,100	34,400	37,200	38,900	0.5	0.6
South Carolina	16,900	18,400	18,900	19,400	19,900	20,100	0.5	0.6
Georgia	38,200	39,600	42,200	43,700	44,900	47,700	0.7	0.8
Florida	851,100	977,800	1,007,300	1,040,100	1,068,200	1,102,100	8.7	9.8
East South Central	54,600	56,200	58,100	59,300	60,500	62,500	0.4	0.4
Kentucky	13,500	13,200	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,300	0.4	0.4
Tennessee	15,800	16,100	16,600	16,800	17,600	18,200	0.3	0.4
Alabama	14,300	15,700	16,100	16,600	17,400	18,300	0.4	0.5
Mississippi	11,000	11,200	11,400	11,800	11,500	11,700	0.4	0.4
West South Central	3,142,500	3,323,000	3,481,900	3,620,600	3,742,600	3,871,300	13.2	14.7
Arkansas	10,700	11,400	11,900	12,500	13,600	13,500	0.5	0.6
Louisiana	81,700	87,400	91,400	94,500	96,400	98,400	1.9	2.2
Oklahoma	54,000	58,400	63,700	65,600	68,300	69,800	1.8	2.1
Texas	2,996,000	3,165,700	3,314,800	3,448,100	3,564,400	3,689,600	21.1	22.8
Mountain	1,451,800	1,511,100	1,556,400	1,604,500	1,644,000	1,686,700	12.8	13.2
Montana	9,200	9,800	10,200	10,400	10,500	10,800	1.2	1.3
Idaho	36,200	37,300	38,700	39,900	41,000	41,800	3.8	4.2
Wyoming	24,200	25,200	25,900	26,100	26,200	26,500	5.2	5.3
Colorado	341,000	353,100	361,400	368,500	374,600	383,500	11.8	11.9
New Mexico	482,100	496,100	508,900	526,700	538,400	550,600	37.0	37.8
Arizona	447,000	469,000	485,200	501,900	517,000	533,200	16.4	16.8
Utah	58,900	62,400	64,800	67,300	69,500	70,600	4.0	4.3
Nevada	53,300	58,000	61,300	63,600	66,700	69,700	6.7	7.5
Pacific	4,786,400	5,101,000	5,360,000	5,622,000	5,896,200	6,174,400	15.1	17.5
Washington	116,000	123,300	126,900	131,300	137,800	142,000	2.8	3.2
Oregon	62,500	66,000	68,300	70,100	73,500	76,000	2.4	2.8
California	4,537,100	4,839,200	5,089,400	5,341,500	5,603,400	5,872,500	19.2	22.1
Alaska	8,600	8,900	9,700	10,800	11,200	11,500	2.1	2.2
Hawaii	62,300	63,700	65,700	68,400	70,200	72,300	6.5	6.7

(B) Indicates that 1980 population base was less than 10,000.

Table 12A. Estimates of the Hispanic Metropolitan Population for States: July 1, 1985, and Components of Change Since 1980

Region, division, and State	July 1, 1985	April 1, 1980	Change, 1980-85		Births	Components of change			
						Deaths	Net migration		
			Number	Percent			International	Total	Percent
United States	15,698,900	12,686,900	3,012,000	23.7	1,713,200	300,400	1,321,200	1,599,100	12.6
Northeast	2,900,700	2,517,500	383,200	15.2	297,200	60,000	205,000	146,000	5.8
Midwest	1,225,100	1,036,100	189,000	18.2	139,200	18,000	105,000	67,900	6.6
South	4,542,400	3,609,700	932,700	25.8	490,100	103,000	355,600	545,700	15.1
West	7,030,600	5,523,500	1,507,000	27.3	786,800	119,300	655,600	839,600	15.2
New England	314,400	263,400	51,000	19.4	37,500	4,000	16,500	17,600	6.7
Maine	1,900	1,600	300	(B)	100	-	-	200	(B)
New Hampshire	4,500	3,200	1,300	(B)	400	-	200	900	(B)
Vermont	1,000	700	300	(B)	100	-	-	100	(B)
Massachusetts	152,900	125,700	27,200	21.6	18,500	1,900	10,300	10,600	8.4
Rhode Island	18,600	14,000	4,600	33.1	2,000	200	2,400	2,900	20.7
Connecticut	135,600	118,200	17,400	14.7	16,300	1,800	3,400	2,900	2.4
Middle Atlantic	2,586,300	2,254,100	332,200	14.7	259,700	55,900	188,500	128,400	5.7
New York	1,859,600	1,635,400	224,200	13.7	186,100	42,800	138,700	80,800	4.9
New Jersey	573,200	485,600	87,600	18.0	55,600	10,700	45,900	42,700	8.8
Pennsylvania	153,500	133,100	20,500	15.4	18,000	2,400	4,000	4,900	3.7
East North Central	1,086,700	918,300	168,300	18.3	124,800	16,200	98,500	59,800	6.5
Ohio	87,200	80,100	7,100	8.8	8,600	1,300	2,200	-300	-0.3
Indiana	72,200	68,000	4,200	6.1	6,700	1,200	2,800	-1,300	-1.9
Illinois	735,100	598,100	137,000	22.9	86,200	11,000	86,700	61,800	10.3
Michigan	133,200	121,100	12,100	10.0	16,400	2,200	3,700	-2,100	-1.7
Wisconsin	58,900	51,000	7,900	15.5	6,900	600	3,100	1,600	3.2
West North Central	138,500	117,800	20,700	17.6	14,400	1,800	6,500	8,100	6.9
Minnesota	27,900	22,000	5,900	26.8	2,900	300	1,600	3,300	14.8
Iowa	15,200	13,500	1,700	12.4	1,700	100	900	100	0.4
Missouri	40,300	34,500	5,800	16.7	4,700	700	1,500	1,700	5.0
North Dakota	1,500	1,500	-	(B)	200	-	100	-200	(B)
South Dakota	2,200	1,600	600	(B)	300	-	100	400	(B)
Nebraska	15,400	13,300	2,100	15.8	1,600	200	700	600	4.8
Kansas	36,100	31,400	4,600	14.7	3,000	600	1,600	2,200	7.0
South Atlantic	1,332,900	1,027,800	305,000	29.7	100,100	41,300	180,800	246,200	24.0
Delaware	7,500	6,300	1,200	(B)	800	100	200	400	(B)
Maryland	69,600	53,300	16,400	30.7	7,700	1,000	6,100	9,600	18.1
District of Columbia	18,200	15,600	2,600	16.6	2,300	500	3,700	800	5.3
Virginia	81,300	58,700	22,500	38.4	9,100	900	7,500	14,300	24.4
West Virginia	2,600	2,400	200	(B)	300	-	-	-100	(B)
North Carolina	27,700	22,400	5,300	23.7	3,300	200	1,500	2,200	9.8
South Carolina	13,800	11,600	2,200	18.7	1,600	100	600	600	5.5
Georgia	38,500	30,400	8,100	26.5	3,000	400	2,600	5,500	18.0
Florida	1,073,700	827,100	246,600	29.8	71,900	38,100	158,500	212,800	25.7
East South Central	42,100	37,000	5,100	13.8	3,600	400	1,400	1,900	5.1
Kentucky	7,700	7,200	600	(B)	900	100	300	-300	(B)
Tennessee	13,900	12,500	1,400	11.2	800	100	500	700	5.3
Alabama	14,600	11,600	3,000	26.1	1,500	100	400	1,600	14.0
Mississippi	5,900	5,700	100	(B)	400	100	100	-200	(B)
West South Central	3,167,400	2,544,900	622,500	24.5	386,400	61,400	173,300	297,600	11.7
Arkansas	6,600	5,200	1,400	(B)	1,000	-	300	500	(B)
Louisiana	81,600	66,400	15,300	23.0	8,700	2,000	5,900	8,500	12.8
Oklahoma	44,600	33,500	11,200	33.4	4,500	600	2,300	7,200	21.6
Texas	3,034,500	2,439,900	594,600	24.4	372,200	58,900	164,800	281,400	11.5
Mountain	1,110,300	942,600	167,700	17.8	118,800	20,600	32,800	69,500	7.4
Montana	4,900	4,300	600	(B)	600	-	-	100	(B)
Idaho	4,200	3,600	600	(B)	500	100	100	100	(B)
Wyoming	10,100	9,100	1,000	(B)	1,300	200	200	-100	(B)
Colorado	307,800	269,600	38,200	14.2	31,200	5,400	7,700	12,400	4.6
New Mexico	286,100	250,600	35,500	14.1	26,500	6,500	5,400	15,400	6.1
Arizona	381,900	312,300	69,600	22.3	46,400	6,700	12,600	29,800	9.6
Utah	58,200	49,200	9,000	18.2	7,100	700	2,000	2,600	5.4
Nevada	57,200	43,800	13,400	30.5	5,300	1,100	4,800	9,200	20.9
Pacific	5,920,200	4,580,900	1,339,300	29.2	667,900	98,700	622,800	770,100	16.8
Washington	115,800	93,600	22,200	23.7	12,700	1,300	7,000	10,800	11.5
Oregon	49,800	41,100	8,800	21.3	5,800	500	3,100	3,500	8.6
California	5,693,900	4,393,700	1,300,100	29.6	641,300	95,800	611,900	754,700	17.2
Alaska	6,800	4,900	1,900	(B)	900	-	300	1,100	(B)
Hawaii	53,900	47,600	6,300	13.2	7,300	1,000	500	-	-

- Represents zero or a number which rounds to zero.
(B) Indicates that 1980 population base was less than 10,000.

Table 12B. Annual Estimates of the Hispanic Metropolitan Population for States: April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1985

Region, division, and State	April 1, 1980	July 1, 1981	July 1, 1982	July 1, 1983	July 1, 1984	July 1, 1985	Percent Hispanic	
							1980	1985
United States	12,686,900	13,466,000	14,015,200	14,557,900	15,124,100	15,698,900	7.3	8.6
Northeast	2,517,500	2,615,100	2,676,300	2,747,700	2,827,000	2,900,700	5.8	6.6
Midwest	1,036,100	1,081,600	1,113,000	1,142,100	1,186,600	1,225,100	2.5	2.9
South	3,609,700	3,902,400	4,078,000	4,236,300	4,381,200	4,542,400	7.0	8.0
West	5,523,500	5,866,900	6,148,000	6,431,800	6,729,300	7,030,600	15.4	17.5
New England	263,400	275,200	284,400	293,200	304,000	314,400	2.5	3.0
Maine	1,600	1,500	1,700	1,700	1,800	1,900	(B)	(B)
New Hampshire	3,200	3,500	3,700	3,900	4,200	4,500	(B)	(B)
Vermont	700	800	900	900	1,000	1,000	(B)	(B)
Massachusetts	125,700	132,300	137,300	142,000	147,400	152,900	2.3	2.7
Rhode Island	14,000	14,900	15,900	16,600	17,700	18,600	1.6	2.1
Connecticut	118,200	122,200	124,900	128,000	131,900	135,600	4.1	4.7
Middle Atlantic	2,254,100	2,339,800	2,391,900	2,454,500	2,523,000	2,586,300	6.8	7.7
New York	1,635,400	1,686,900	1,724,200	1,769,500	1,817,300	1,859,600	10.3	11.6
New Jersey	485,600	513,000	526,500	539,600	555,900	573,200	6.6	7.6
Pennsylvania	133,100	137,900	141,100	145,400	149,800	153,500	1.3	1.5
East North Central	918,300	959,100	986,300	1,013,800	1,052,800	1,086,700	2.9	3.4
Ohio	80,100	82,300	83,100	84,500	85,800	87,200	0.9	1.0
Indiana	68,000	69,200	70,000	70,700	71,500	72,200	1.8	1.9
Illinois	598,100	632,500	655,700	677,500	708,400	735,100	6.4	7.7
Michigan	121,100	122,500	123,800	125,900	129,500	133,200	1.6	1.8
Wisconsin	51,000	52,700	53,800	55,100	57,600	58,900	1.6	1.8
West North Central	117,800	122,500	126,700	128,300	133,900	138,500	1.3	1.4
Minnesota	22,000	23,400	24,800	25,300	26,300	27,900	0.8	1.0
Iowa	13,500	14,000	14,100	14,400	14,800	15,200	1.1	1.2
Missouri	34,500	35,900	36,400	36,800	38,900	40,300	1.1	1.2
North Dakota	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,700	1,500	(B)	(B)
South Dakota	1,600	1,600	1,900	1,900	1,900	2,200	(B)	(B)
Nebraska	13,300	14,100	14,800	14,900	15,100	15,400	1.9	2.1
Kansas	31,400	32,000	33,100	33,300	35,100	36,100	2.7	3.0
South Atlantic	1,027,800	1,167,100	1,206,500	1,246,600	1,286,500	1,332,900	3.8	4.5
Delaware	6,300	6,400	6,500	6,900	7,200	7,500	(B)	(B)
Maryland	53,300	57,200	59,700	62,900	66,400	69,600	1.4	1.7
District of Columbia	15,600	16,300	16,800	17,200	17,300	18,200	2.5	2.9
Virginia	58,700	64,300	68,900	72,900	77,200	81,300	1.6	2.0
West Virginia	2,400	2,500	2,700	2,600	2,600	2,600	(B)	(B)
North Carolina	22,400	23,300	23,800	24,200	26,500	27,700	0.7	0.8
South Carolina	11,600	13,000	13,000	13,700	13,600	13,800	0.6	0.7
Georgia	30,400	31,900	33,800	35,200	35,900	38,500	0.9	1.0
Florida	827,100	952,300	981,200	1,013,000	1,039,800	1,073,700	9.3	10.5
East South Central	37,000	38,500	39,700	40,500	40,900	42,100	0.5	0.5
Kentucky	7,200	7,100	7,600	7,700	7,400	7,700	(B)	(B)
Tennessee	12,500	12,800	13,000	13,100	13,500	13,900	0.4	0.4
Alabama	11,600	12,800	13,000	13,500	14,000	14,600	0.5	0.6
Mississippi	5,700	5,800	6,100	6,100	6,000	5,900	(B)	(B)
West South Central	2,544,900	2,696,900	2,831,800	2,947,300	3,053,800	3,167,400	15.1	16.7
Arkansas	5,200	5,800	5,900	6,200	6,700	6,600	(B)	(B)
Louisiana	66,400	71,500	75,000	77,600	79,700	81,600	2.3	2.6
Oklahoma	33,500	36,000	39,200	40,400	42,700	44,600	1.9	2.3
Texas	2,439,900	2,583,500	2,711,700	2,823,100	2,924,800	3,034,500	21.6	23.3
Mountain	942,600	983,500	1,014,200	1,046,600	1,076,900	1,110,300	13.0	13.4
Montana	4,300	4,500	4,600	4,600	4,800	4,900	(B)	(B)
Idaho	3,600	3,800	4,100	4,200	4,300	4,200	(B)	(B)
Wyoming	9,100	9,700	10,000	10,200	10,100	10,100	6.5	7.1
Colorado	269,600	279,300	286,400	292,800	299,100	307,800	11.6	11.7
New Mexico	250,600	257,700	263,600	273,000	279,400	286,100	41.1	42.4
Arizona	312,300	326,700	341,100	353,600	367,200	381,900	15.3	15.9
Utah	49,200	51,800	53,600	55,600	57,300	58,200	4.4	4.6
Nevada	43,800	48,100	50,700	52,500	54,900	57,200	6.7	7.5
Pacific	4,580,900	4,863,400	5,133,800	5,385,200	5,652,400	5,920,200	16.0	18.5
Washington	93,600	99,900	103,500	107,200	112,300	115,800	2.8	3.2
Oregon	41,100	43,100	44,800	45,600	48,100	49,800	2.3	2.7
California	4,393,700	4,667,100	4,930,300	5,174,500	5,432,800	5,693,900	19.4	22.3
Alaska	4,900	5,100	5,600	6,400	6,800	6,800	(B)	(B)
Hawaii	47,600	48,200	49,600	51,500	52,500	53,900	6.2	6.4

(B) Indicates that 1980 population base was less than 10,000.

Table 13A. **Estimates of the Hispanic Nonmetropolitan Population for States: July 1, 1985, and Components of Change Since 1980**

Region, division, and State	July 1, 1985	April 1, 1980	Change, 1980-85		Births	Components of change			
							Net migration		
			Number	Percent		Deaths	International	Total	Percent
United States	1,817,800	1,564,000	253,800	16.2	204,800	40,700	63,500	89,700	5.7
Northeast	36,500	31,900	4,600	14.6	2,900	500	900	2,200	7.1
Midwest	156,000	143,800	12,200	8.5	16,600	2,200	3,500	-2,200	-1.5
South	794,800	673,700	121,200	18.0	94,500	18,600	26,900	45,200	6.7
West	830,500	714,700	115,800	16.2	90,700	19,400	32,200	44,400	6.2
New England	12,400	10,200	2,300	22.3	1,200	100	400	1,200	11.3
Maine	2,600	2,100	400	(B)	300	-	100	200	(B)
New Hampshire	1,200	1,000	200	(B)	100	-	-	100	(B)
Vermont	2,700	2,000	700	(B)	200	-	100	500	(B)
Massachusetts	1,300	1,000	300	(B)	100	-	100	200	(B)
Rhode Island	1,100	1,000	100	(B)	100	-	-	-	(B)
Connecticut	3,600	3,000	500	(B)	400	-	200	200	(B)
Middle Atlantic	24,100	21,700	2,400	11.0	1,700	400	600	1,100	5.1
New York	19,200	17,700	1,500	8.8	1,300	300	500	600	3.5
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	4,900	4,100	800	(B)	400	100	-	500	(B)
East North Central	80,000	74,900	5,100	6.7	7,700	1,100	1,400	-1,500	-2.0
Ohio	20,500	19,500	900	4.8	2,000	300	200	-700	-3.7
Indiana	10,400	10,100	300	3.3	900	100	100	-500	-4.7
Illinois	19,800	18,600	1,100	6.1	1,600	300	900	-200	-0.9
Michigan	21,900	19,900	2,100	10.4	2,500	300	100	-100	-0.3
Wisconsin	7,400	6,800	600	(B)	800	100	200	-100	(B)
West North Central	76,000	68,900	7,100	10.3	8,900	1,100	2,100	-700	-1.0
Minnesota	5,700	5,600	-	(B)	700	-	-	-700	(B)
Iowa	10,700	9,300	1,400	(B)	1,200	100	600	400	(B)
Missouri	8,000	7,200	800	(B)	900	100	300	-	(B)
North Dakota	1,800	1,700	100	(B)	200	-	-	-100	(B)
South Dakota	1,500	1,900	-400	(B)	200	-	-	-700	(B)
Nebraska	14,500	13,800	800	5.6	1,700	200	300	-600	-4.6
Kansas	33,800	29,400	4,400	14.8	3,900	600	800	1,000	3.4
South Atlantic	70,600	58,500	12,200	20.8	6,900	1,400	2,300	6,700	11.4
Delaware	2,600	2,100	400	(B)	300	-	-	200	(B)
Maryland	1,800	1,600	200	(B)	200	-	-	-	(B)
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	5,700	4,500	1,200	(B)	600	100	100	600	(B)
West Virginia	5,300	4,400	900	(B)	500	100	-	500	(B)
North Carolina	11,200	8,700	2,500	(B)	1,200	100	100	1,400	(B)
South Carolina	6,300	5,300	1,000	(B)	700	100	100	300	(B)
Georgia	9,200	7,700	1,500	(B)	800	200	200	900	(B)
Florida	28,400	24,000	4,400	18.5	2,600	600	1,900	2,700	11.3
East South Central	20,300	17,600	2,700	15.4	1,800	300	500	1,200	6.8
Kentucky	6,600	6,300	300	(B)	700	100	200	-300	(B)
Tennessee	4,300	3,300	1,000	(B)	300	-	100	700	(B)
Alabama	3,700	2,700	900	(B)	400	-	-	600	(B)
Mississippi	5,800	5,300	500	(B)	300	100	200	300	(B)
West South Central	703,900	597,600	106,300	17.8	85,800	16,900	24,000	37,300	6.2
Arkansas	6,900	5,500	1,400	(B)	500	100	-	900	(B)
Louisiana	16,700	15,400	1,400	8.8	1,800	500	300	-	0.2
Oklahoma	25,200	20,500	4,700	22.7	2,500	500	1,000	2,600	12.9
Texas	655,100	556,200	98,900	17.8	81,000	15,900	22,700	33,700	6.1
Mountain	576,300	509,200	67,100	13.2	61,200	14,800	15,600	20,700	4.1
Montana	5,800	4,900	900	(B)	700	100	-	300	(B)
Idaho	37,600	32,500	5,000	15.5	3,800	500	3,100	1,700	5.2
Wyoming	16,300	15,100	1,200	8.2	1,800	300	300	-300	-1.9
Colorado	75,700	71,400	4,300	6.0	7,400	2,200	500	-900	-1.3
New Mexico	264,500	231,500	33,100	14.3	28,400	7,700	3,300	12,400	5.4
Arizona	151,300	134,700	16,700	12.4	16,300	3,600	6,800	4,000	2.9
Utah	12,500	9,700	2,700	(B)	1,500	200	600	1,400	(B)
Nevada	12,500	9,400	3,100	(B)	1,200	200	1,000	2,100	(B)
Pacific	254,200	205,500	48,700	23.7	29,600	4,500	16,600	23,600	11.5
Washington	26,200	22,300	3,900	17.4	2,900	300	2,000	1,300	5.9
Oregon	26,200	21,400	4,800	22.4	2,600	300	1,600	2,500	11.7
California	178,600	143,300	35,300	24.6	20,900	3,500	12,800	17,900	12.5
Alaska	4,700	3,700	1,000	(B)	500	-	100	500	(B)
Hawaii	18,400	14,700	3,700	25.2	2,700	400	100	1,400	9.9

- Represents zero or a number which rounds to zero.
(B) Indicates that 1980 population base was less than 10,000.

Table 13B. Annual Estimates of the Hispanic Nonmetropolitan Population for States: April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1985

Region, division, and State	April 1, 1980	July 1, 1981	July 1, 1982	July 1, 1983	July 1, 1984	July 1, 1985	Percent Hispanic	
							1980	1985
United States	1,584,000	1,627,700	1,680,000	1,736,900	1,776,000	1,817,800	2.9	3.3
Northeast	31,900	32,800	33,800	34,600	35,500	36,500	0.6	0.6
Midwest	143,800	145,600	146,400	150,000	152,100	156,000	0.8	0.9
South	673,700	704,200	731,400	757,600	777,600	794,800	2.8	3.2
West	714,700	745,200	768,400	794,700	810,800	830,500	9.9	10.6
New England	10,200	10,800	11,100	11,500	11,900	12,400	0.5	0.6
Maine	2,100	2,200	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,600	(B)	(B)
New Hampshire	1,000	1,100	1,000	1,100	1,100	1,200	(B)	(B)
Vermont	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,200	2,500	2,700	(B)	(B)
Massachusetts	1,000	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,200	1,300	(B)	(B)
Rhode Island	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,200	1,100	(B)	(B)
Connecticut	3,000	3,300	3,400	3,500	3,500	3,600	(B)	(B)
Middle Atlantic	21,700	21,900	22,600	23,000	23,600	24,100	0.6	0.7
New York	17,700	17,700	18,200	18,500	18,900	19,200	1.0	1.1
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	4,100	4,200	4,500	4,600	4,700	4,900	(B)	(B)
East North Central	74,900	74,800	74,900	76,000	77,400	80,000	0.8	0.8
Ohio	19,500	19,400	19,400	19,600	20,000	20,500	0.9	0.9
Indiana	10,100	9,800	10,000	9,600	10,000	10,400	0.6	0.6
Illinois	18,600	18,500	18,500	19,100	19,300	19,800	0.9	1.0
Michigan	19,900	20,200	19,900	20,700	21,200	21,900	1.1	1.2
Wisconsin	6,800	6,900	7,100	7,000	6,900	7,400	(B)	(B)
West North Central	68,900	70,700	71,500	74,000	74,700	76,000	0.9	1.0
Minnesota	5,600	5,600	5,500	5,400	5,600	5,700	(B)	(B)
Iowa	9,300	9,700	10,000	10,100	10,700	10,700	0.6	0.6
Missouri	7,200	7,200	7,400	8,000	8,000	8,000	(B)	(B)
North Dakota	1,700	1,800	1,800	1,900	1,800	1,800	(B)	(B)
South Dakota	1,900	1,800	1,700	1,600	1,500	1,500	(B)	(B)
Nebraska	13,800	14,100	14,200	[illegible]	14,400	14,500	1.6	1.7
Kansas	29,400	30,600	30,900	[illegible]	32,700	33,800	2.4	2.8
South Atlantic	58,500	60,400	63,000	65,500	69,200	70,600	0.6	0.7
Delaware	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,400	2,600	(B)	(B)
Maryland	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,800	(B)	(B)
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	4,500	4,700	4,900	4,900	5,300	5,700	(B)	(B)
West Virginia	4,400	4,500	4,600	5,100	5,300	5,300	(B)	(B)
North Carolina	8,700	8,800	9,300	10,200	10,700	11,200	0.3	0.4
South Carolina	5,300	5,400	5,900	5,700	6,200	6,300	(B)	(B)
Georgia	7,700	7,700	8,300	8,500	9,000	9,200	(B)	(B)
Florida	24,000	25,500	26,100	27,100	28,500	28,400	2.8	2.7
East South Central	17,600	17,700	18,400	18,800	19,600	20,300	0.3	0.3
Kentucky	6,300	6,000	6,400	6,300	6,600	6,600	(B)	(B)
Tennessee	3,300	3,300	3,600	3,700	4,100	4,300	(B)	(B)
Alabama	2,700	2,900	3,100	3,100	3,400	3,700	(B)	(B)
Mississippi	5,300	5,500	5,300	5,700	5,500	5,800	(B)	(B)
West South Central	597,600	626,100	650,000	673,300	688,800	703,900	8.6	9.5
Arkansas	5,500	5,600	6,000	6,300	6,900	6,900	(B)	(B)
Louisiana	15,400	15,900	16,400	16,900	16,700	16,700	1.2	1.2
Oklahoma	20,500	22,400	24,400	25,100	25,600	25,200	1.6	1.8
Texas	556,200	582,200	603,200	625,000	639,600	655,100	19.0	20.5
Mountain	509,200	527,600	542,200	557,800	567,100	576,300	12.4	12.8
Montana	4,900	5,300	5,600	5,800	5,800	5,800	(B)	(B)
Idaho	32,500	33,600	34,500	35,800	36,800	37,600	4.2	4.6
Wyoming	15,100	15,500	15,900	15,800	16,200	16,300	4.6	4.6
Colorado	71,400	73,800	75,000	75,600	75,600	75,700	12.7	12.5
New Mexico	231,500	238,400	245,300	253,700	259,100	264,500	33.4	33.8
Arizona	134,700	140,300	144,100	148,300	149,800	151,300	19.9	19.7
Utah	9,700	10,700	11,200	11,700	12,200	12,500	2.9	3.3
Nevada	9,400	10,000	10,600	11,100	11,800	12,500	6.5	7.5
Pacific	205,500	217,600	226,200	236,900	243,700	254,200	6.7	7.5
Washington	22,300	23,300	23,500	24,100	25,500	26,200	2.8	3.1
Oregon	21,400	22,900	23,500	24,500	25,500	26,200	2.5	2.9
California	143,300	152,100	159,100	167,000	170,700	178,600	14.6	16.3
Alaska	3,700	3,800	4,000	4,400	4,400	4,700	(B)	(B)
Hawaii	14,700	15,500	16,100	16,900	17,700	18,400	7.3	7.8

- Represents zero or a number which rounds to zero.
(B) Indicates that 1980 population base was less than 10,000.

Table 14A. Estimates of the Hispanic Population for Metropolitan Areas with 10,000 or More Hispanics: July 1, 1985, and Components of Change Since 1980

Metropolitan area	July 1, 1985	April 1, 1980	Change, 1980-85		Components of change				
							Net migration		
			Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	International	Total	Percent
Abilene, TX MSA	15,600	13,200	2,400	18.5	2,400	200	400	200	1.6
Albuquerque, NM MSA	172,800	155,500	17,400	11.2	16,400	4,000	3,000	5,000	3.2
Allentown-Bethlehem, PA-NJ MSA	16,700	14,200	2,500	18.0	1,900	200	300	900	6.2
Amarillo, TX MSA	20,200	14,900	5,300	35.5	2,600	200	500	2,900	19.7
Atlanta, GA MSA	24,300	17,600	6,700	38.0	1,800	300	2,300	5,200	29.7
Atlantic City, NJ MSA	10,100	8,700	1,400	(B)	1,100	200	-	500	(B)
Austin, TX MSA	124,400	94,500	29,900	31.6	14,200	1,900	3,200	17,600	18.6
Bakersfield, CA MSA	115,000	87,400	27,600	31.6	15,600	2,100	8,200	14,100	16.1
Baltimore, MD MSA	18,800	15,700	3,100	20.0	2,100	400	800	1,400	9.0
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	13,900	12,200	1,700	13.7	1,400	300	900	600	5.0
Boston-Lawrence-Salem-Lowell-Brockton, MA NECMA	102,900	82,900	20,000	24.2	12,600	1,400	9,500	8,800	10.7
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	194,700	163,700	31,000	18.9	22,900	4,400	10,200	12,600	7.7
Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	13,800	9,500	4,300	(B)	1,700	200	800	2,800	(B)
BUFFALO-NIAGARA FALLS, NY CMSA	15,600	14,400	1,200	8.4	1,200	200	300	300	2.0
Buffalo, NY PMSA	13,700	12,700	1,000	7.7	1,100	200	300	100	1.0
CHICAGO-GARY-LAKE COUNTY, IL-IN-WI CMSA	757,100	619,700	137,400	22.2	88,600	11,800	86,700	60,600	9.8
Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA	34,900	27,000	7,800	29.0	4,700	300	3,600	3,400	12.7
Chicago, IL PMSA	628,600	509,300	119,200	23.4	74,200	10,000	76,900	55,100	10.8
Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA	47,300	45,600	1,700	3.8	4,500	1,000	1,600	-1,700	-3.8
Joliet, IL PMSA	16,600	14,200	2,400	16.6	1,600	200	1,200	900	6.7
Lake County, IL PMSA	25,700	20,100	5,500	27.6	3,300	200	3,100	2,500	12.5
CLEVELAND-AKRON-LORAIN, OH CMSA	40,700	37,900	2,800	7.4	4,400	600	800	-1,000	-2.5
Cleveland, OH PMSA	25,500	23,100	2,400	10.5	2,800	400	600	-	0.2
Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA	12,800	12,600	200	1.8	1,400	200	100	-1,000	-7.8
Colorado Springs, CO MSA	27,200	24,900	2,400	9.5	2,800	300	400	-100	-0.3
Corpus Christi, TX MSA	179,700	159,200	20,500	12.9	22,100	4,300	1,700	2,800	1.7
DALLAS-FORT WORTH, TX CMSA	345,700	246,100	99,600	40.5	45,300	4,600	28,300	58,900	23.9
Dallas, TX PMSA	244,600	174,500	70,000	40.1	32,700	3,200	21,500	40,500	23.2
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA	101,100	71,600	29,600	41.3	12,600	1,400	6,900	18,400	25.7
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA	12,200	11,700	600	4.8	1,200	100	800	-500	-4.2
DENVER-BOULDER, CO CMSA	202,900	173,200	29,700	17.1	20,200	3,400	6,200	12,900	7.4
Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	12,400	10,100	2,400	23.4	1,200	100	500	1,300	12.5
Denver, CO PMSA	190,500	163,200	27,300	16.8	19,000	3,300	5,700	11,600	7.1
DETROIT-ANN ARBOR, MI CMSA	71,000	64,800	6,200	9.5	8,700	1,500	2,100	-1,100	-1.6
Detroit, MI PMSA	66,500	61,400	5,100	8.4	8,000	1,500	1,600	-1,400	-2.3
El Paso, TX MSA	359,900	299,900	60,000	20.0	40,900	7,200	22,200	26,400	8.8
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	10,200	8,600	1,700	(B)	1,000	100	300	800	(B)
Fresno, CA MSA	186,500	150,700	35,800	23.8	24,400	3,200	10,500	14,500	9.6
Grand Rapids, MI MSA	14,200	12,400	1,900	15.1	1,800	100	700	200	1.9
Greeley, CO MSA	23,600	21,000	2,600	12.5	2,800	400	700	200	1.0
Hartford-New Britain-Middletown-Bristol, CT NECMA	50,100	43,700	6,400	14.6	6,200	600	600	800	1.8
Honolulu, HI MSA	53,900	47,600	6,300	13.2	7,300	1,000	500	-	-
HOUSTON-GALVESTON-BRAZORIA, TX CMSA	594,600	446,200	148,400	33.3	87,100	9,200	57,300	70,500	15.8
Brazoria, TX PMSA	28,000	22,500	5,500	24.4	3,400	300	1,600	2,500	11.0
Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA	27,800	23,500	4,300	18.4	3,200	700	1,100	1,800	7.8
Houston, TX PMSA	538,800	400,200	138,600	34.6	80,600	8,200	54,500	66,300	16.6
Jacksonville, FL MSA	14,900	12,200	2,800	22.8	600	300	500	2,500	20.3
Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	36,900	31,800	5,100	16.1	3,500	600	1,100	2,200	7.0
Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	23,600	22,100	1,500	6.9	4,000	300	800	-2,200	-9.8
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	10,800	9,100	1,700	(B)	1,000	200	700	900	(B)
Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	14,100	12,400	1,700	14.0	1,700	100	500	100	1.0
Laredo, TX MSA	110,100	92,200	17,900	19.4	13,600	3,200	5,400	7,500	8.2
Las Cruces, NM MSA	64,500	50,700	13,800	27.3	6,500	1,200	2,200	8,500	16.7
Las Vegas, NV MSA	44,300	34,600	9,700	28.0	3,900	900	3,500	6,700	19.3

- Represents zero or a number which rounds to zero.
(B) Indicates that 1980 population base was less than 10,000.

Table 14B. Annual Estimates of the Hispanic Population for Metropolitan Areas with 10,000 or More Hispanics: April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1985

Metropolitan area	April 1, 1980	July 1, 1981	July 1, 1982	July 1, 1983	July 1, 1984	July 1, 1985	Percent Hispanic	
							1980	1985
Abilene, TX MSA	13,200	13,900	14,100	14,900	15,500	15,600	11.9	12.9
Albuquerque, NM MSA	155,500	159,000	161,900	167,000	169,400	172,800	37.0	37.8
Allentown-Bethlehem, PA-NJ MSA	14,200	14,700	14,900	15,500	16,200	16,700	2.2	2.6
Amarillo, TX MSA	14,900	15,900	16,700	17,600	19,200	20,200	8.6	10.7
Atlanta, GA MSA	17,600	19,000	20,200	21,000	22,200	24,300	0.8	1.0
Atlantic City, NJ MSA	8,700	9,000	9,000	9,300	9,700	10,100	3.1	3.4
Austin, TX MSA	94,500	99,600	104,100	109,100	116,000	124,400	17.6	17.7
Bakersfield, CA MSA	87,400	94,100	99,800	105,400	109,800	115,000	21.7	24.5
Baltimore, MD MSA	15,700	16,500	16,600	17,100	17,700	18,800	0.7	0.8
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	12,200	12,600	13,000	13,500	13,900	13,900	3.2	3.6
Boston-Lawrence-Salem-Lowell-Brockton, MA NECMA	82,900	88,000	92,000	95,500	99,100	102,900	2.3	2.8
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	163,700	172,400	180,100	186,800	191,400	194,700	78.0	81.0
Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	9,500	10,400	11,600	12,300	12,900	13,800	10.1	11.9
BUFFALO-NIAGARA FALLS, NY CMSA	14,400	14,800	14,800	15,000	15,300	15,600	1.2	1.3
Buffalo, NY PMSA	12,700	13,100	13,200	13,300	13,400	13,700	1.3	1.4
CHICAGO-GARY-LAKE COUNTY, IL-IN-WI CMSA	619,700	654,400	677,600	700,500	730,900	757,100	7.8	9.4
Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA	27,000	28,300	29,600	30,600	33,100	34,900	8.6	10.4
Chicago, IL PMSA	509,300	539,500	559,800	579,500	606,300	628,600	8.4	10.2
Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA	45,600	46,100	46,900	47,400	47,400	47,300	7.1	7.5
Joliet, IL PMSA	14,200	14,900	14,800	15,400	15,500	16,600	4.0	4.5
Lake County, IL PMSA	20,100	21,800	22,700	23,600	24,500	25,700	4.6	5.6
CLEVELAND-AKRON-LORAIN, OH CMSA	37,900	38,500	39,000	40,000	40,200	40,700	1.3	1.5
Cleveland, OH PMSA	23,100	23,500	24,000	24,900	25,100	25,500	1.2	1.4
Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA	12,600	12,800	12,800	12,900	12,900	12,800	4.6	4.7
Colorado Springs, CO MSA	24,900	25,800	26,500	26,600	26,500	27,200	8.0	7.5
Corpus Christi, TX MSA	159,200	164,600	170,600	174,200	176,400	179,700	48.8	50.5
DALLAS-FORT WORTH, TX CMSA	246,100	264,600	280,700	298,100	320,000	345,700	8.4	9.9
Dallas, TX PMSA	174,500	187,500	198,900	212,100	227,400	244,600	8.9	10.5
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA	71,600	77,100	81,900	86,000	92,700	101,100	7.4	8.6
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA	11,700	12,000	12,100	12,100	12,200	12,200	3.0	3.2
DENVER-BOULDER, CO CMSA	173,200	181,000	186,900	191,500	196,200	202,900	10.7	11.1
Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	10,100	10,900	11,300	11,700	12,300	12,400	5.3	5.8
Denver, CO PMSA	163,200	170,200	175,600	179,900	183,900	190,500	11.4	11.8
DETROIT-ANN ARBOR, MI CMSA	64,800	65,200	65,700	67,100	68,900	71,000	1.4	1.5
Detroit, MI PMSA	61,400	61,700	62,100	63,300	64,800	66,500	1.4	1.5
El Paso, TX MSA	299,900	315,100	327,500	339,500	350,400	359,900	62.5	67.5
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	8,600	8,900	8,800	8,800	9,500	10,200	5.8	6.0
Fresno, CA MSA	150,700	158,700	165,500	173,200	179,300	186,500	29.3	32.7
Grand Rapids, MI MSA	12,400	12,700	13,100	13,100	13,900	14,200	2.1	2.3
Greeley, CO MSA	21,000	21,200	21,400	22,500	23,300	23,600	17.0	17.7
Hartford-New Britain-Middletown-Bristol, CT NECMA	43,700	44,800	46,000	47,600	48,700	50,100	4.2	4.7
Honolulu, HI MSA	47,600	48,200	49,600	51,500	52,500	53,900	6.2	6.4
HOUSTON-GALVESTON-BRAZORIA, TX CMSA	446,200	485,700	520,600	544,600	568,700	594,600	14.4	16.7
Brazoria, TX PMSA	22,500	23,500	24,300	25,600	26,700	28,000	13.2	14.7
Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA	23,500	24,200	25,600	26,400	26,800	27,800	12.0	13.2
Houston, TX PMSA	400,200	438,100	470,700	492,600	515,200	538,800	14.6	17.0
Jacksonville, FL MSA	12,200	12,400	12,500	13,100	13,900	14,900	1.7	1.8
Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	31,800	32,600	33,700	33,900	35,500	36,900	2.2	2.5
Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	22,100	22,900	22,600	22,700	22,900	23,600	10.3	10.9
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	9,100	9,700	9,700	10,000	10,600	10,800	2.8	3.0
Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	12,400	12,800	13,100	13,400	13,700	14,100	2.9	3.3
Laredo, TX MSA	92,200	98,000	103,300	107,900	108,000	110,100	92.9	97.9
Las Cruces, NM MSA	50,700	53,500	55,900	58,900	61,700	64,500	52.6	56.5
Las Vegas, NV MSA	34,600	37,800	39,700	40,700	42,500	44,300	7.5	8.1

Table 14A. **Estimates of the Hispanic Population for Metropolitan Areas with 10,000 or More Hispanics: July 1, 1985, and Components of Change Since 1980**—Continued

Metropolitan area	July 1, 1985	April 1, 1980	Change, 1980-85		Components of change				
							Net migration		
			Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	International	Total	Percent
LOS ANGELES-ANAHEIM-RIVERSIDE, CA CMSA	3,660,200	2,766,500	893,700	32.3	425,200	59,700	463,900	528,100	19.1
Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	380,100	285,900	94,200	32.9	45,200	4,800	48,200	53,800	18.8
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	2,742,700	2,076,800	665,900	32.1	321,500	46,200	384,700	390,600	18.8
Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	144,300	113,700	30,600	26.9	16,000	2,100	12,400	16,700	14.7
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	393,000	290,100	102,900	35.5	42,500	6,600	18,600	67,100	23.1
Lubbock, TX MSA	47,800	41,500	6,300	15.3	6,500	700	600	600	1.4
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	280,600	232,000	48,600	21.0	26,700	5,700	14,300	27,700	11.9
Merced, CA MSA	48,900	33,500	15,400	46.1	5,200	700	4,900	11,000	32.9
MIAMI-FORT LAUDERDALE, FL CMSA	815,300	627,100	188,200	30.0	51,600	31,300	143,700	167,900	26.8
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	57,100	38,700	18,400	47.4	3,800	1,400	4,100	15,900	41.2
Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	758,200	588,400	169,800	28.9	47,800	29,900	139,600	151,900	25.8
Midland, TX MSA	18,800	12,400	6,400	51.9	3,300	200	1,000	3,400	27.5
MILWAUKEE-RACINE, WI CMSA	45,000	39,900	5,000	12.6	5,300	600	2,500	300	0.8
Milwaukee, WI PMSA	37,600	33,000	4,600	13.9	4,400	500	2,200	700	2.1
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	25,800	20,100	5,700	28.1	2,600	300	1,500	3,300	16.4
Modesto, CA MSA	51,700	39,400	12,300	31.2	6,400	800	4,200	6,700	17.0
Naples, FL MSA	11,800	9,100	2,800	(B)	1,500	200	700	1,400	(B)
New Haven-Waterbury-Meriden, CT NECMA	29,600	25,800	3,800	14.9	3,500	400	500	800	3.0
New Orleans, LA MSA	54,600	45,800	8,800	19.2	5,900	1,600	4,600	4,600	10.1
NEW YORK-NORTHERN NEW JERSEY-LONG ISLAND, NY-NJ-CT CMSA	2,345,600	2,045,100	300,500	14.7	234,100	52,500	184,400	118,900	5.8
Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA	109,700	90,300	19,400	21.5	11,200	1,700	10,200	9,900	11.0
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk-Danbury, CT NECMA	50,800	44,600	6,200	14.0	6,100	700	2,200	900	2.0
Jersey City, NJ PMSA	168,500	145,400	23,100	15.9	14,400	4,300	19,900	13,000	8.9
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA	47,500	38,500	9,000	23.5	4,400	700	3,200	5,300	13.9
Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA	24,400	20,400	4,000	19.6	2,100	400	500	2,300	11.3
Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA	120,700	101,300	19,400	19.1	9,000	2,200	6,800	12,500	12.4
New York, NY PMSA	1,663,900	1,467,000	196,900	13.4	171,200	39,600	130,400	65,300	4.5
Newark, NJ PMSA	147,500	126,800	20,800	16.4	14,800	2,700	11,000	8,700	6.9
Orange County, NY PMSA	12,700	10,900	1,700	15.7	1,000	200	300	900	8.2
Norfolk-Virginia Beach- Newport News, VA MSA	20,900	15,200	5,700	37.1	2,200	200	600	3,600	23.9
Odessa, TX MSA	35,400	25,000	10,500	41.9	6,400	500	1,600	4,600	18.5
Oklahoma City, OK MSA	24,900	18,000	6,900	38.5	2,300	300	1,500	4,900	27.4
Omaha, NE-IA MSA	13,400	11,700	1,700	14.7	1,300	100	600	500	4.5
Orlando, FL MSA	34,200	25,200	9,000	35.6	2,500	700	1,800	7,200	28.6
PHILADELPHIA-WILMINGTON-TRENTON, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA	162,200	140,200	22,000	15.7	19,300	2,500	3,800	5,200	3.7
Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA	127,600	110,000	17,600	16.0	15,200	2,100	3,100	4,500	4.1
Trenton, NJ PMSA	12,100	10,500	1,600	15.7	1,500	100	300	300	2.8
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA	13,700	12,200	1,400	11.8	1,700	200	200	-	-0.3
Phoenix, AZ MSA	250,100	200,200	49,900	24.9	31,800	4,000	9,400	22,100	11.0
PITTSBURGH-BEAVER VALLEY, PA CMSA	11,700	9,200	2,500	(B)	1,200	200	600	1,600	(B)
Pittsburgh, PA PMSA	10,900	8,400	2,500	(B)	1,100	200	600	1,600	(B)
PORTLAND-VANCOUVER, OR-WA CMSA	30,100	24,400	5,700	23.5	3,700	300	1,500	2,400	9.7
Portland, OR PMSA	26,300	21,300	5,000	23.7	3,200	300	1,400	2,100	10.0
Providence-Pawtucket-Woonsocket, RI NECMA	18,600	14,000	4,600	33.1	2,000	200	2,400	2,900	20.7
Pueblo, CO MSA	43,700	41,900	1,900	4.4	4,400	1,100	100	-1,400	-3.4
Reno, NV MSA	12,900	9,200	3,700	(B)	1,400	200	1,300	2,500	(B)
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA	12,000	9,900	2,100	(B)	1,400	100	1,300	900	(B)

- Represents zero or a number which rounds to zero.
(B) Indicates that 1980 population base was less than 10,000.

Table 14B. Annual Estimates of the Hispanic Population for Metropolitan Areas with 10,000 or More Hispanics: April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1985—Continued

Metropolitan area	April 1, 1980	July 1, 1981	July 1, 1982	July 1, 1983	July 1, 1984	July 1, 1985	Percent Hispanic	
							1980	1985
LOS ANGELES-ANAHEIM-RIVERSIDE, CA CMSA	2,766,500	2,968,000	3,135,100	3,300,900	3,482,000	3,660,200	24.1	28.3
Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	285,900	307,500	327,600	344,800	362,800	380,100	14.8	17.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	2,076,800	2,229,300	2,351,100	2,475,900	2,610,900	2,742,700	27.8	33.0
Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	113,700	121,100	126,400	132,200	138,300	144,300	21.5	23.6
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	290,100	310,100	330,100	348,000	370,100	393,000	18.6	20.8
Lubbock, TX MSA	41,500	42,900	44,400	45,700	47,400	47,800	19.6	21.8
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	232,000	244,300	256,600	267,700	275,100	280,600	81.9	82.9
Merced, CA MSA	33,500	36,200	38,100	40,500	46,000	48,900	24.9	29.8
MIAMI-FORT LAUDERDALE, FL CMSA	627,100	734,600	753,400	774,100	791,700	815,300	23.7	28.3
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	38,700	44,300	47,800	50,000	52,900	57,100	3.8	5.1
Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	588,400	690,300	705,600	724,100	738,700	758,200	36.2	43.0
Midland, TX MSA	12,400	14,200	16,400	17,800	18,300	18,800	15.0	17.6
MILWAUKEE-RACINE, WI CMSA	39,900	41,000	41,700	42,400	44,100	45,000	2.5	2.9
Milwaukee, WI PMSA	33,000	34,000	34,700	35,500	36,900	37,600	2.4	2.7
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	20,100	21,500	22,900	23,300	24,300	25,800	0.9	1.1
Modesto, CA MSA	39,400	42,400	44,600	46,600	48,900	51,700	14.8	17.3
Naples, FL MSA	9,100	10,100	10,300	11,300	11,600	11,800	10.5	10.3
New Haven-Waterbury-Meriden, CT NECMA	25,800	26,700	27,300	27,600	28,600	29,600	3.4	3.8
New Orleans, LA MSA	45,800	49,000	51,000	52,300	53,500	54,600	3.6	4.1
NEW YORK-NORTHERN NEW JERSEY-LONG ISLAND, NY-NJ-CT CMSA	2,045,100	2,124,500	2,170,900	2,227,700	2,288,800	2,345,600	11.7	13.2
Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA	90,300	95,700	98,600	102,500	106,200	109,700	7.0	8.5
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk-Danbury, CT NECMA	44,600	46,300	47,200	48,100	49,400	50,800	5.5	6.2
Jersey City, NJ PMSA	145,400	156,300	159,500	162,300	165,700	168,500	26.1	30.0
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA	38,500	41,000	42,500	43,700	45,700	47,500	4.3	5.1
Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA	20,400	21,400	21,800	22,200	23,400	24,400	2.4	2.6
Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA	101,300	106,700	109,900	113,800	117,600	120,700	3.9	4.6
New York, NY PMSA	1,467,000	1,513,600	1,543,900	1,583,800	1,626,300	1,663,900	17.7	19.8
Newark, NJ PMSA	126,800	132,600	135,400	139,000	142,200	147,500	6.7	7.9
Orange County, NY PMSA	10,900	11,000	11,800	12,300	12,300	12,700	4.2	4.6
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA	15,200	16,800	18,200	19,200	20,300	20,900	1.3	1.6
Odessa, TX MSA	25,000	28,900	32,200	32,900	33,900	35,400	21.6	27.5
Oklahoma City, OK MSA	18,000	19,200	20,700	21,900	23,700	24,900	2.1	2.6
Omaha, NE-IA MSA	11,700	12,400	13,000	12,900	13,200	13,400	2.0	2.2
Orlando, FL MSA	25,200	27,600	29,000	30,900	33,000	34,200	3.6	4.1
PHILADELPHIA-WILMINGTON-TRENTON, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA	140,200	144,900	149,100	152,300	157,300	162,200	2.5	2.8
Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA	110,000	113,900	117,300	119,800	123,500	127,600	2.3	2.7
Trenton, NJ PMSA	10,500	10,900	11,300	11,300	11,800	12,100	3.4	3.9
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA	12,200	12,400	12,700	13,100	13,400	13,700	9.2	10.2
Phoenix, AZ MSA	200,200	211,500	220,300	228,900	238,500	250,100	13.3	13.8
PITTSBURGH-BEAVER VALLEY, PA CMSA	9,200	9,500	9,900	10,800	11,400	11,700	0.4	0.5
Pittsburgh, PA PMSA	8,400	8,700	9,100	9,900	10,600	10,900	0.4	0.5
PORTLAND-VANCOUVER, OR-WA CMSA	24,400	25,600	26,800	27,300	28,900	30,100	1.9	2.2
Portland, OR PMSA	21,300	22,200	23,300	23,700	25,100	26,300	1.9	2.3
Providence-Pawtucket-Woonsocket, RI NECMA	14,000	14,900	15,900	16,600	17,700	18,600	1.6	2.1
Pueblo, CO MSA	41,900	42,300	42,800	43,400	43,500	43,700	33.2	35.3
Reno, NV MSA	9,200	10,200	11,100	11,800	12,400	12,900	4.8	6.0
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA	9,900	11,300	11,500	11,600	12,000	12,000	6.8	8.0

Table 14A. **Estimates of the Hispanic Population for Metropolitan Areas with 10,000 or More Hispanics: July 1, 1985, and Components of Change Since 1980**—Continued

Metropolitan area	July 1, 1985	April 1, 1980	Change, 1980-85		Components of change				
							Net migration		
			Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	International	Total	Percent
Rochester, NY MSA	19,000	17,800	1,200	6.9	2,300	300	200	-800	-4.3
Sacramento, CA MSA	127,200	103,200	24,000	23.3	11,800	2,300	4,900	14,500	14.1
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	16,000	15,500	600	3.6	2,200	200	100	-1,400	-8.9
St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	20,100	17,300	2,800	16.5	1,800	400	900	1,400	8.2
Salem, OR MSA	12,900	10,800	2,100	19.8	1,400	200	900	900	7.9
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	99,000	75,000	24,100	32.1	11,200	1,400	11,500	14,200	19.0
Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	52,100	44,200	8,000	18.0	6,200	700	1,300	2,500	5.7
San Angelo, TX MSA	22,300	18,100	4,200	23.2	3,200	400	600	1,400	7.9
San Antonio, TX MSA	567,500	485,400	82,100	16.9	58,800	14,100	11,700	37,400	7.7
San Diego, CA MSA	358,200	274,100	84,100	30.7	36,500	5,500	32,400	53,000	19.3
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND-SAN JOSE, CA CMSA	775,100	649,300	125,800	19.4	73,000	15,300	54,000	68,100	10.5
Oakland, CA PMSA	216,000	180,500	35,600	19.7	17,100	4,400	12,000	22,900	12.7
San Francisco, CA PMSA	189,200	164,500	24,700	15.0	14,600	4,900	20,200	15,000	9.1
San Jose, CA PMSA	267,300	224,600	42,600	19.0	30,600	4,300	13,900	16,300	7.3
Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	36,900	27,200	9,700	35.7	4,900	500	3,900	5,300	19.5
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA	25,000	19,700	5,300	26.9	2,600	400	1,700	3,100	15.9
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	40,700	32,800	7,900	24.2	3,200	700	2,300	5,400	16.5
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	69,500	55,100	14,400	26.1	7,700	1,200	4,700	7,900	14.3
Santa Fe, NM MSA	48,800	44,500	4,300	9.6	3,600	1,300	200	1,900	4.4
SEATTLE-TACOMA, WA CMSA	52,200	42,700	9,500	22.3	6,200	700	1,800	4,000	9.3
Seattle, WA PMSA	37,200	30,100	7,100	23.4	4,500	500	1,600	3,100	10.3
Tacoma, WA PMSA	15,000	12,500	2,500	19.6	1,700	100	300	900	6.8
Springfield, MA NECMA	27,600	23,700	3,800	16.2	3,300	300	300	800	3.3
Stockton, CA MSA	82,200	65,500	16,700	25.5	9,000	1,700	4,100	9,300	14.3
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA	94,500	77,800	16,700	21.4	6,900	3,700	3,900	13,500	17.4
Toledo, OH MSA	17,100	15,900	1,200	7.3	1,900	200	300	-500	-3.2
Tucson, AZ MSA	131,800	112,100	19,700	17.5	14,600	2,700	3,200	7,800	7.0
Tulsa, OK MSA	11,900	8,800	3,100	(B)	1,300	200	500	2,000	(B)
Victoria, TX MSA	25,400	21,200	4,100	19.4	3,800	500	300	900	4.0
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA	94,300	73,600	20,700	28.2	12,400	1,700	6,900	10,000	13.6
Waco, TX MSA	18,100	14,600	3,500	23.8	2,600	400	700	1,200	8.1
Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA	121,300	89,500	31,800	35.6	13,800	1,800	15,700	19,800	22.1
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA	37,800	27,300	10,600	38.8	3,300	900	4,100	8,100	29.8
Wichita, KS MSA	12,800	11,000	1,700	15.7	1,600	200	900	400	3.2
Worcester-Fitchburg-Leominster, MA NECMA	14,600	12,500	2,100	17.0	1,800	100	400	500	3.9
Yakima, WA MSA	31,600	25,400	6,300	24.8	2,900	400	3,400	3,800	15.1
Yuba City, CA MSA	12,600	10,100	2,500	24.8	1,400	200	1,000	1,300	13.2

- Represents zero or a number which rounds to zero.

(B) Indicates that 1980 population base was less than 10,000.

Table 14B. **Annual Estimates of the Hispanic Population for Metropolitan Areas with 10,000 or More Hispanics: April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1985**—Continued

Metropolitan area	April 1, 1980	July 1, 1981	July 1, 1982	July 1, 1983	July 1, 1984	July 1, 1985	Percent Hispanic	
							1980	1985
Rochester, NY MSA	17,800	18,100	18,400	18,700	18,900	19,000	1.8	1.9
Sacramento, CA MSA	103,200	109,000	114,800	119,200	123,000	127,200	9.4	10.1
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	15,500	15,500	15,300	15,600	15,900	16,000	3.7	3.9
St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	17,300	17,900	18,500	18,700	19,500	20,100	0.7	0.8
Salem, OR MSA	10,800	11,400	11,600	11,900	12,500	12,900	4.3	5.0
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	75,000	81,300	85,200	89,400	94,700	99,000	25.8	30.3
Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	44,200	46,300	47,900	49,900	51,200	52,100	4.9	5.1
San Angelo, TX MSA	18,100	19,200	20,100	21,100	21,800	22,300	21.3	23.3
San Antonio, TX MSA	485,400	502,900	518,500	536,100	550,500	567,500	45.3	46.5
San Diego, CA MSA	274,100	293,800	309,700	326,500	340,300	358,200	14.7	16.6
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND-SAN JOSE, CA CMSA	649,300	675,700	698,900	723,700	748,500	775,100	12.1	13.2
Oakland, CA PMSA	180,500	187,400	193,400	199,200	206,400	216,000	10.2	11.1
San Francisco, CA PMSA	164,500	169,700	174,100	180,700	185,800	189,200	11.1	12.0
San Jose, CA PMSA	224,600	234,100	242,600	251,000	258,800	267,300	17.3	18.9
Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	27,200	28,800	30,800	32,600	34,900	36,900	14.5	17.3
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA	19,700	20,700	21,600	22,800	23,800	25,000	6.6	7.4
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	32,800	35,100	36,500	37,400	38,800	40,700	9.8	10.7
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	55,100	58,000	60,600	63,200	66,100	69,500	18.4	21.4
Santa Fe, NM MSA	44,500	45,200	45,900	47,100	48,200	48,800	47.8	47.1
SEATTLE-TACOMA, WA CMSA	42,700	45,400	46,900	47,700	49,800	52,200	2.0	2.3
Seattle, WA PMSA	30,100	31,700	32,800	33,800	35,400	37,200	1.9	2.1
Tacoma, WA PMSA	12,500	13,700	14,200	13,900	14,400	15,000	2.6	2.8
Springfield, MA NECMA	23,700	24,500	25,000	25,800	26,700	27,600	4.1	4.7
Stockton, CA MSA	65,500	69,600	72,600	75,700	78,700	82,200	18.9	20.2
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA	77,800	82,400	86,100	89,500	90,700	94,500	4.8	5.0
Toledo, OH MSA	15,900	16,600	16,500	16,400	16,800	17,100	2.6	2.8
Tucson, AZ MSA	112,100	117,300	120,800	124,800	128,600	131,800	21.1	22.1
Tulsa, OK MSA	8,800	9,700	11,000	11,300	11,800	11,900	1.3	1.6
Victoria, TX MSA	21,200	22,700	23,900	24,300	24,600	25,400	30.9	33.0
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA	73,600	78,200	82,200	86,300	90,400	94,300	29.9	34.1
Waco, TX MSA	14,600	15,400	15,600	16,400	17,500	18,100	8.6	9.9
Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA	89,500	97,100	103,000	108,600	114,800	121,300	2.8	3.4
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA	27,300	32,100	33,400	34,300	36,000	37,800	4.7	5.2
Wichita, KS MSA	11,000	11,400	11,700	11,800	12,500	12,800	2.7	3.0
Worcester-Fitchburg-Leominster, MA NECMA	12,500	13,100	13,300	13,500	14,200	14,600	1.9	2.2
Yakima, WA MSA	25,400	26,600	27,500	29,400	30,700	31,600	14.7	17.3
Yuba City, CA MSA	10,100	10,700	11,100	11,600	12,000	12,600	9.9	11.4

Table 15A. Estimates of the Hispanic Population for Selected Counties: July 1, 1985, and Components of Change Since 1980

County	July 1, 1985	April 1, 1980	Change, 1980-85		Components of change				
							Net migration		
			Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	International	Total	Percent
Maricopa County, AZ	250,100	200,200	49,900	24.9	31,800	4,000	9,400	22,100	11.0
Pima County, AZ	131,800	112,100	19,700	17.5	14,600	2,700	3,200	7,800	7.0
Alameda County, CA	148,900	125,900	23,100	18.3	12,400	3,200	8,500	13,900	11.1
Contra Costa County, CA	67,100	54,600	12,500	23.0	4,700	1,200	3,500	9,000	16.5
Fresno County, CA	186,500	150,700	35,800	23.8	24,400	3,200	10,500	14,500	9.6
Kern County, CA	115,000	87,400	27,600	31.6	15,600	2,100	8,200	14,100	16.1
Los Angeles County, CA	2,742,700	2,076,800	665,900	32.1	321,500	46,200	384,700	390,600	18.8
Monterey County, CA	99,000	75,000	24,100	32.1	11,200	1,400	11,500	14,200	19.0
Orange County, CA	380,100	285,900	94,200	32.9	45,200	4,800	48,200	53,800	18.8
Riverside County, CA	171,000	124,600	46,400	37.2	20,000	2,900	9,800	29,300	23.5
Sacramento County, CA	90,400	72,200	18,100	25.1	8,200	1,700	2,700	11,600	16.1
San Bernardino County, CA	222,000	165,500	56,600	34.2	22,500	3,700	8,800	37,800	22.8
San Diego County, CA	358,200	274,100	84,100	30.7	36,500	5,500	32,400	53,000	19.3
San Francisco County, CA	91,500	83,500	8,000	9.5	7,000	3,200	11,100	4,200	5.0
San Joaquin County, CA	82,200	65,500	16,700	25.5	9,000	1,700	4,100	9,300	14.3
San Mateo County, CA	87,400	72,200	15,100	21.0	7,100	1,600	8,200	9,600	13.2
Santa Barbara County, CA	69,500	55,100	14,400	26.1	7,700	1,200	4,700	7,900	14.3
Santa Clara County, CA	267,300	224,600	42,600	19.0	30,600	4,300	13,900	16,300	7.3
Tulare County, CA	94,300	73,600	20,700	28.2	12,400	1,700	6,900	10,000	13.6
Ventura County, CA	144,300	113,700	30,600	26.9	16,000	2,100	12,400	16,700	14.7
Denver County, CO	102,700	92,300	10,400	11.3	11,900	2,300	4,400	800	0.9
Pueblo County, CO	43,700	41,900	1,900	4.4	4,400	1,100	100	-1,400	-3.4
Fairfield County, CT	50,800	44,600	6,200	14.0	6,100	700	2,200	900	2.0
Hartford County, CT	46,800	41,100	5,800	14.0	5,800	600	600	500	1.2
Broward County, FL	57,100	38,700	18,400	47.4	3,800	1,400	4,100	15,900	41.2
Dade County, FL	758,200	588,400	169,800	28.9	47,800	29,900	139,600	151,900	25.8
Hillsborough County, FL	75,400	63,300	12,100	19.1	5,700	3,200	2,900	9,600	15.1
Honolulu County, HI	53,900	47,600	6,300	13.2	7,300	1,000	500	-	-
Cook County, IL	603,800	490,400	113,300	23.1	71,600	9,800	74,500	51,500	10.5
Lake County, IN	44,100	43,100	1,100	2.5	4,200	1,000	1,600	-2,200	-5.0
Suffolk County, MA	47,100	38,300	8,800	22.9	6,200	700	4,400	3,300	8.5
Wayne County, MI	40,100	38,200	2,000	5.1	5,200	1,100	1,100	-2,100	-5.5
Essex County, NJ	83,600	74,600	9,000	12.0	9,100	1,600	5,100	1,400	1.9
Hudson County, NJ	168,500	145,400	23,100	15.9	14,400	4,300	19,900	13,000	8.9
Passaic County, NJ	75,500	61,900	13,600	22.0	8,900	1,000	7,300	5,700	9.2
Union County, NJ	48,200	39,500	8,700	22.1	4,500	900	4,900	5,200	13.1
Bernalillo County, NM	172,800	155,500	17,400	11.2	16,400	4,000	3,000	5,000	3.2
Dona Ana County, NM	64,500	50,700	13,800	27.3	6,500	1,200	2,200	8,500	16.7
Bronx County, NY	442,600	396,100	46,600	11.8	46,900	10,700	14,200	10,400	2.6
Kings County, NY	434,100	394,800	39,300	9.9	47,400	9,300	26,000	1,200	0.3
Nassau County, NY	53,600	43,100	10,500	24.5	4,000	1,000	4,900	7,500	17.5
New York County, NY	376,500	336,000	40,400	12.0	37,700	11,200	49,700	13,900	4.1
Queens County, NY	317,700	263,400	54,300	20.6	32,000	6,700	34,500	29,000	11.0
Suffolk County, NY	67,100	58,200	8,900	15.2	5,000	1,200	1,900	5,000	8.6
Westchester County, NY	53,500	44,600	8,800	19.8	4,300	900	4,500	5,500	12.3
Philadelphia County, PA	67,400	60,000	7,500	12.4	8,500	1,400	1,400	300	0.6
Bexar County, TX	543,700	464,700	79,000	17.0	56,200	13,600	11,300	36,400	7.8
Cameron County, TX	194,700	163,700	31,000	18.9	22,900	4,400	10,200	12,600	7.7
Dallas County, TX	213,300	153,600	59,600	38.8	29,400	2,900	20,100	33,200	21.6
El Paso County, TX	359,900	299,900	60,000	20.0	40,900	7,200	22,200	26,400	8.8
Harris County, TX	489,400	367,500	121,900	33.2	74,700	7,500	52,200	54,800	14.9
Hidalgo County, TX	280,600	232,000	48,600	21.0	26,700	5,700	14,300	27,700	11.9
Lubbock County, TX	47,800	41,500	6,300	15.3	6,500	700	600	600	1.4
Nueces County, TX	149,500	132,000	17,500	13.2	18,200	3,600	1,700	2,900	2.2
Tarrant County, TX	94,500	67,400	27,100	40.2	11,900	1,300	6,400	16,500	24.5
Travis County, TX	95,400	72,400	23,000	31.8	11,200	1,400	2,800	13,200	18.2
Webb County, TX	110,100	92,200	17,900	19.4	13,600	3,200	5,400	7,500	8.2

- Represents zero or a number which rounds to zero.

Table 15B. **Annual Estimates of the Hispanic Population for Selected Counties: April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1985**

County	April 1, 1980	July 1, 1981	July 1, 1982	July 1, 1983	July 1, 1984	July 1, 1985	Percent Hispanic	
							1980	1985
Maricopa County, AZ	200,200	211,500	220,300	228,900	238,500	250,100	13.3	13.8
Pima County, AZ	112,100	117,300	120,800	124,800	128,600	131,800	21.1	22.1
Alameda County, CA	125,900	130,400	134,600	138,700	143,000	148,900	11.4	12.2
Contra Costa County, CA	54,600	57,000	58,800	60,500	63,500	67,100	8.3	9.2
Fresno County, CA	150,700	158,700	165,500	173,200	179,300	186,500	29.3	32.7
Kern County, CA	87,400	94,100	99,800	105,400	109,800	115,000	21.7	24.5
Los Angeles County, CA	2,076,800	2,229,300	2,351,100	2,475,900	2,610,900	2,742,700	27.8	33.0
Monterey County, CA	75,000	81,300	85,200	89,400	94,700	99,000	25.8	30.3
Orange County, CA	285,900	307,500	327,600	344,800	362,800	380,100	14.8	17.7
Riverside County, CA	124,600	134,300	143,400	151,500	162,200	171,000	18.8	20.8
Sacramento County, CA	72,200	76,500	81,100	84,900	87,900	90,400	9.2	10.1
San Bernardino County, CA	165,500	175,700	186,600	196,400	207,800	222,000	18.5	20.8
San Diego County, CA	274,100	293,800	309,700	326,500	340,300	358,200	14.7	16.6
San Francisco County, CA	83,500	85,100	85,700	88,800	91,100	91,500	12.3	12.7
San Joaquin County, CA	65,500	69,600	72,600	75,700	78,700	82,200	18.9	20.2
San Mateo County, CA	72,200	75,400	78,900	81,700	84,200	87,400	12.3	14.0
Santa Barbara County, CA	55,100	58,000	60,600	63,200	66,100	69,500	18.4	21.4
Santa Clara County, CA	224,600	234,100	242,600	251,000	258,800	267,300	17.3	18.9
Tulare County, CA	73,600	78,200	82,200	86,300	90,400	94,300	29.9	34.1
Ventura County, CA	113,700	121,100	126,400	132,200	138,300	144,300	21.5	23.6
Denver County, CO	92,300	95,100	96,800	99,400	100,300	102,700	18.7	20.1
Pueblo County, CO	41,900	42,300	42,800	43,400	43,500	43,700	33.2	35.3
Fairfield County, CT	44,600	46,300	47,200	48,100	49,400	50,800	5.5	6.2
Hartford County, CT	41,100	41,900	43,000	44,600	45,500	46,800	5.1	5.8
Broward County, FL	38,700	44,300	47,800	50,000	52,900	57,100	3.8	5.1
Dade County, FL	588,400	690,300	705,600	724,100	738,700	758,200	36.2	43.0
Hillsborough County, FL	63,300	66,900	69,400	72,400	73,100	75,400	9.8	10.2
Honolulu County, HI	47,600	48,200	49,600	51,500	52,500	53,900	6.2	6.4
Cook County, IL	490,400	519,100	538,300	557,100	583,100	603,800	9.3	11.4
Lake County, IN	43,100	43,300	43,900	44,200	44,200	44,100	8.2	8.8
Suffolk County, MA	38,300	40,700	42,300	44,000	45,600	47,100	5.9	7.1
Wayne County, MI	38,200	37,800	38,100	38,500	39,000	40,100	1.6	1.8
Essex County, NJ	74,600	76,900	78,200	79,700	81,100	83,600	8.8	10.0
Hudson County, NJ	145,400	156,300	159,500	162,300	165,700	168,500	26.1	30.0
Passaic County, NJ	61,900	65,500	67,800	70,300	73,000	75,500	13.8	16.6
Union County, NJ	39,500	42,700	43,800	45,200	46,400	48,200	7.8	9.6
Bernalillo County, NM	155,500	159,000	161,900	167,000	169,400	172,800	37.0	37.8
Dona Ana County, NM	50,700	53,500	55,900	58,900	61,700	64,500	52.6	56.5
Bronx County, NY	396,100	405,600	412,900	423,900	433,100	442,600	33.9	38.1
Kings County, NY	394,800	402,700	408,000	415,400	426,600	434,100	17.7	19.3
Nassau County, NY	43,100	46,200	47,600	49,700	51,700	53,600	3.3	4.1
New York County, NY	336,000	345,300	350,500	359,000	367,700	376,500	23.5	25.6
Queens County, NY	263,400	279,800	289,800	299,500	309,400	317,700	13.9	16.6
Suffolk County, NY	58,200	60,500	62,300	64,200	65,800	67,100	4.5	5.1
Westchester County, NY	44,600	46,700	48,200	49,900	51,500	53,500	5.1	6.2
Philadelphia County, PA	60,000	62,100	63,300	64,400	66,300	67,400	3.6	4.1
Bexar County, TX	464,700	481,600	496,900	513,600	527,300	543,700	47.0	48.5
Cameron County, TX	163,700	172,400	180,100	186,800	191,400	194,700	78.0	81.0
Dallas County, TX	153,600	165,400	175,300	186,500	199,400	213,300	9.9	12.1
El Paso County, TX	299,900	315,100	327,500	339,500	350,400	359,900	62.5	67.5
Harris County, TX	367,500	402,800	431,800	449,700	469,300	489,400	15.3	18.0
Hidalgo County, TX	232,000	244,300	256,600	267,700	275,100	280,600	81.9	82.9
Lubbock County, TX	41,500	42,900	44,400	45,700	47,400	47,800	19.6	21.8
Nueces County, TX	132,000	136,200	141,200	144,100	146,300	149,500	49.2	50.8
Tarrant County, TX	67,400	72,500	76,800	80,700	86,600	94,500	7.8	9.2
Travis County, TX	72,400	76,400	80,600	84,300	89,200	95,400	17.3	17.7
Webb County, TX	92,200	98,000	103,300	107,900	108,000	110,100	92.9	97.9

U.S. Department of Commerce
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Official Business
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Metropolitan Areas, and Selected Counties: 1980 to 19